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Remember to call at their Splen-
did Establishment, at No. 24, Dauphin
Street.
December 7, 1852.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Jefferson,
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.
Office at ASHVILLE, St. Clair coun-
ty, Ala.
March 8, 1853.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law & So-
licitor in Chancery.
WILL practice in Randolph and
the adjoining counties, and in
the Supreme Court of the State at
Montgomery.
Address, (pre-paid.) Oakfusskee,
Randolph county, Ala.
March 22, 1853.

Law Notice.
T. A. CANTRELL & S. H. LIKENS,
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chan-
cery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY, ff

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladesa and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

STANTON PECKHAM'S
AUGUSTA HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GA.

POETRY.

THE LIFE GAGUE.

The err who measure life by years,
With false or thoughtless tongue;
Some hearts grow old before their
time,
Others are always young!
Tis not the number of lines
On Life's fast filling page;
Tis not the pulse's added throbs
Which constitute their age.

Some souls are serfs among the free,
While others nobly thrive;
They stand just where their Father's
stood—
Dead, even while they lived
Others, all spirit heart and sense—
Their's the mysterious power
To live in thrills of joy or woe,
A twelve month in an hour!

Seize then the minutes as they pass—
The woof of Life's Thought!
Warm up the colors—let them glow,
By fire or fancy fraught.
Live to some purpose—make thy Life
A gift of use to thee!
A joy, a good, a golden hope,
A heavenly argosy!

PLEASANT WORDS.

Pleasant words! O let us strive
To use them very often;
Other hearts they will delight,
And our own they'll soften.
While God himself will hear above,
Pleasant words of truth and love.

Pleasant words! The river's wave
That ripples every minute,
On the shore we love so well,
Hath not music in it,
Nor are the songs of breeze or birds
Half so sweet as pleasant words.

Published by J. H. Parker, London:
MEMORY IN MUSIC.
It was an ancient melody;
A song of other years;
I heard with joy and seemed to feel
Upon my heart in sadness steal
Forgotten smiles and tears!

For when she sang that song to me,
That little mournful lay,
We thought that life would always seem
As beautiful—bright a dream,
As soothing our hearts that day.
She never sang that song again,
Her dream of life was o'er;
Yet amidst the weary strife
And ceaseless toil of busy life
I hear its tones once more!

It sounds—the little mournful strain—
As then in other years;
I hear with joy—and yet I feel
Upon my heart in sadness steal
Remembered smiles and tears.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Going Down Hill.

"That looks bad," exclaimed far-
mer White, with an expressive
shake of his head, as he passed a
neglected garden and broken down
fence, in one of his daily walks.

"Bad enough," was the reply of
the companion to whom the remark
was addressed.
"Neighbor Thompson, appears
to be running down hill pretty fast.
I can remember the time when ev-
erything around his little place was
trim and tidy."

"He always appeared to be a
steady, industrious man, rejoined
the second speaker.

"I have a pair of boots on my
feet this moment of his make, and
they have done me good service."

"I have generally employed him
for myself and family," was the
reply, "and I must confess that he
is a good workman;—but neverthe-
less, I believe I shall step into Jack
Smith's this morning and order a
pair of boots, of which I stand in
need. I always make it a rule never
to patronize those who appear to
be running behindhand. There is
generally some risk in helping
those who won't help themselves."

"Very true, as my wife desires
me to see about a pair of shoes for
her this morning, I will follow
your example and call upon Smith.
He is no great favorite of mine,
however—an idle, quarrelsome fel-
low."

"And yet he seems to be getting
ahead in the world," answered the
farmer, "and I am willing to give
him a lift. But I have an errand
at the butcher's. I will not detain
you."

At the butcher's they met the
neighbor who was the subject of
their previous conversation. He
certainly presented rather a shabby
by appearance, and in his choice
of meat there was a regard to econ-
omy which did not escape the ob-
servation of farmer White. After
passing remarks, the poor shoema-
ker took his departure, and the
butcher opened his account book
with a somewhat anxious air, say-
ing as he charged the bit of meat.

"I believe it is time that neigh-
bor Thompson and I come to a set-
tlement. Short accounts make
long friends."

"No time to lose, I should say,
remarked the farmer."

"Indeed! have you heard of any
trouble, neighbor White?"
"No, I have heard nothing, but
a man has the use of his own eyes,
you know; and I never trust any
one with money who is evidently
going down hill."

"Quite right; and I will send in
my bill this evening. I have only
delayed on account of the sickness
which the poor man has had in his
family all winter. I suppose he
must have run behind a little, but
still I must take care of number
one."

"Speaking of Thompson, are
you?" observed a bystander who
took an interest in the conver-
sation. "Going down hill, is he?"
"I must look out for myself then—
He owes me quite a snug sum for
leather; I did intend to give him
another month's credit; but on the
whole, I guess the money would
be safer in my own pocket."

Here the four worthies separated
each with his mind filled with the
affairs of neighbor Thompson, the
probability that he was going down
hill, and the best way of giving
him a push.

In another part of this little vil-
lage similar scenes were then pass-
ing.

"I declare!" exclaimed Mrs.
Bennett the dress-maker, to a fa-
vorite assistant as she hastily with-
drew her head from the window
whence she had been gazing on the
passers by. "If there is not Mrs.
Thompson, the shoemaker's wife,
coming up the street with a parcel
in her hand. She wants to engage
me to do her work, I suppose, but
I think it would be a venture—
Every one says they are running
down hill, and it is a chance if ever
I get my pay."

"She always has paid us prompt-
ly," was the reply.
"True, but that was in the days
of her prosperity. I cannot afford
to run any risk."

The entrance of Mrs. Thompson
prevented farther conversation.
She was evidently surprised at
the refusal of Mrs. Bennett to do
any work for her; but as great
pressure of business was pleaded
as an excuse, there was nothing to
be said, and she soon took her
leave. Another application proved
equally unsuccessful. It was
strange how busy the village dress-
makers had suddenly become.

On the way home, the poor shoe-
maker's wife met the teacher of a
small school in the neighborhood
where two of her children attend-
ed.

"Ah! Mrs. Thompson, I am glad
to see you," was the salutation.
"I was about calling at your house—
Would it be convenient to settle
our little account this afternoon?"

"Our account!" was the surprised
reply. "Surely the term has not
yet expired!"

"Only half of it, but my present
rule is to collect my money at that
time. It is a plan which many
teachers have adopted of late."

"I was not aware that there had
been any change in your rules, and
I have made arrangements to meet
your bill at the usual time. I fear
that it will not be in my power to
do so sooner."

The countenance of the teacher
showed great disappointment, and
as she passed on in a different di-
rection, she muttered to herself:

"Just as I expected. I never
shall see a cent. Everybody says
they are going down hill. I must
get rid of the children some way—
Perhaps I may get a pair of shoes
or two for payment for the half-
quarter, if I manage right, but it
will never do to go in this way."

A little discomposed by their in-
terview with the teacher, Mrs.
Thompson stepped into a neighbor-
ing grocery to purchase some trif-
ling article of family stores.

"I have a little account against
you. Will it be convenient for Mr.
Thompson to settle it this evening?"
asked the polite shopkeeper, as he
produced the desired article.

"Is it his usual time for settling?"
was again the surprised inquiry.
"Well not exactly, but money is
very tight just now, and I am an-
xious to get all that is due me. In
future I intend to keep short ac-
counts; there is a little bill, if you
would like to look at it. I will
call this evening. It is but a small
affair."

"Thirty dollars is no small sum
to us just now," and she thought-
fully pursued her own way home-
wards.

"It seems strange that all these
payments must be just now, while
we are struggling to recover from
the heavy expenses of the past win-
ter. I cannot understand it."

Her perplexity was increased by
finding her husband with two bills
in his hand and a countenance ex-
pressive of anxiety and deep con-
cern.

"Look, Mary," he said, as she
entered. "Here is two unexpected
calls for money, one from the doc-
tor and one from the dealer in leath-
er from which I purchased my last
stock. They are both very urgent
for immediate payment, although
they have always been willing to
wait a few months until I could
make arrangements to meet their
claims. But misfortunes never
come single, and if a man once
gets a little behind, trouble seems
to pour in upon him."

"Just so," replied the wife.
"The neighbors think we are going
down hill, and every one is ready
to give us a push. Here are two
more bills for you—one from the
grocer and the other one from the
teacher."

Reply was prevented by a knock
at the door, and the appearance of
a lad, who presented a neatly fold-
ed paper and disappeared.

"The butcher's account as I live!"
exclaimed the astonished shoema-
ker. "What is to be done, Mary?"
So much money to be paid out and
very little coming in; for some of
my best customers have left me, al-
though my work has always given
satisfaction. If I could only have
as much employment as usual, and
the usual credit allowed me, I could
soon satisfy all these claims, but to
meet them now is impossible, and
the acknowledgment of inability
would send us still on the down-
ward path."

"We must do our best and trust
in Providence," was the consoling
remark of his wife, as a second
knock at the door aroused the fear
that another claimant was about to
appear.

But the benevolent countenance
of Uncle Joshua, a rare but ever
welcome visitor, presented itself.
Seating himself in the comfortable
chair that Mary hastened to
him, he said in his easy, but
earnest manner:

"Well, good day, understand
the world does not go so well with
you as formerly. What is the
trouble?"

"There need be no trouble," was
the reply, "if men would not try
to add to the afflictions which the
Almighty sees to be necessary for
us. The winter was a trying one.
We met with sickness and misfor-
tunes, which we endeavored to bear
with patience. All would now go
on well if those around me were
not determined to push me in the
downward path."

"But there lies the difficulty,
friend Thompson. This is a selfish
world. Everybody, or at least, a
great majority, care only for num-
ber one. If they see a poor neigh-
bor going down hill, their first
thought is whether it will affect
their own interests and provided
they can secure themselves, they
care not how soon he goes to the
bottom. The only way is to keep
up appearances. Show no signs of
going behindhand, and all will go
well with you."

"Very true, Uncle Joshua, but
how is this to be done? Bills which
I did not expect to be called upon
to meet for the next three months,
are pouring in upon me. My best
customers are leaving me for a
more fortunate rival. In short I
am on the brink of ruin, and nought
but a miracle can save me."

"A miracle which is very easily
wrought then, I imagine, my good
friend. What is the amount of
your debts which press so heavily
upon you, and how soon in the
common course of events could
you discharge them?"

"They do not exceed one hun-
dred dollars," replied the shoema-
ker, "and with my usual run of
work, I could make all right in
three or four months."

"We will say six," was the an-
swer. "I will advance you one
hundred and fifty dollars for six
months. Pay every cent you owe,
and with the remainder of the mon-
ey make some slight addition or
improvement in your shop or house,
and put everything about the
grounds in its usual neat order."

Try this plan for a few weeks and
we will see what effect it has upon
our worthy neighbors. No, no,
never mind thanking me, I am only
trying a little experiment on human
nature. I know you of old, and
have no doubt that my money is
safe in your hands."

Weeks passed by. The advice
of Uncle Joshua had been strictly
followed, and the changes in the
shoemaker's prospects were indeed
wonderful. He was now spoken
of as one of the most thriving men
in the village, and many marvel-
ous stories were told to account for

the sudden alteration in his af-
fairs.

It was generally agreed that a
distant relative had entirely releiv-
ed him of his pecuniary difficul-
ties. Old customers and new ones
crowded in upon him. They had
never before realized the beauty
and durability of his work. The
polite butcher selected the best
pieces of meat for his inspection, as
he entered, and was totally indif-
ferent as to the time of payment—
The teacher accompanied the chil-
dren home to tea, and spoke in high
terms of their improvement, pro-
nouncing them among the best
scholars. The dress-maker sudden-
ly found herself free from the great
press for work, and in a friendly
note expressed her desire to oblige
Mrs. Thompson in any way in her
power.

"Just as I expected," exclaimed
Uncle Joshua, rubbing his hands
exultingly, as the grateful shoema-
ker called upon him at the expira-
tion of six months, with the money
which had been loaned in the hour
of need. "Just as I expected. A
strange world! They are ready to
push a man up hill if he seems to
be ascending, and just as ready to
push him down, if they find that
his face is turned that way. In fu-
ture, neighbor Thompson, let every-
thing around you wear an air of
prosperity, and you will be sure to
prosper."

And with a satisfied air, Uncle
Joshua placed his money in his
pocket book, ready to meet some
other claim upon his benevolence,
whilst he whom he had thus be-
friended, with light step and cheer-
ful countenance, returned to his
happy home.

A FAST STORY.

An Englishman was bragging of the
speed on English railroads to a Yankee
traveller seated at his side in one of
the cars of a "fast train" in England.
The engine bell was rung as the train
nearly a station. It suggested to the Yan-
kee an opportunity of "taking down his
companion a peg or two."

"What's that noise," innocently in-
quired the Yankee.

"We are approaching a station," said
the Englishman. "They have to com-
mence ringing about ten miles before
they get to a station, or else the train
would run by it before the bell could be
heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I suppose
they haven't invented bells in America
yet!"

"Why, yes, replied the Yankee;
"we've got bells but can't use them on
our railroads. We run so 'tarnal fast
that the train always keeps ahead of
the sound. No use whatever; the sound
never reaches the village till after the
train gets by."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the English-
man.

"Fact," said the Yankee, "had to give
up bells. Then we tried steam whistles,
but they wouldn't answer either. I was
on a locomotive when the whistle was
tried. We were going at a tremendous
rate—hurricanes were no whar, and I
had to hold my hair on. We saw a two-
horse wagon crossing the track, about
five miles ahead, and the engineer let
the whistle on, screeching like a trooper.
It screamed awfully, but it wasn't no
use. The next thing I knew, I was pick-
ing myself out of a pond by the road
side amid the fragments of the locomotive,
dead horses, broken wagon and
dead engineer lying beside me. Just
then the whistle came along, mixed up
with some frightful oaths that I had
heard the engineer use when he first
saw the horses. Poor fellow, he was
dead before his voice got to him. At
that we tried lights supposing these
would travel faster than sound. We
got some so powerful that the chickens
woke up all along the road when we
came by supposing it to be morning.
But the locomotive kept ahead of it
still and was in the darkness, with the
light close on behind it. The inhabi-
tants petitioned against it; they couldn't
sleep with so much light in the night
time. Finally we had to station electric
telegraphs along the road with signal
lights to telegraph when the train was
in sight; and I have heard that some
of the fast trains beat the lightning 15 mi-
nutes is true—40 miles. But I can't say
that is true—the rest I know to be so."

Must have her.—A youth asked his
father's sanction to the project of mar-
riage. The gentleman, requesting his
son to pray with him, prayed that the
match was against the will of the Lord
he would throw obstacles in the way
and make it impossible. The son inter-
rupted him, saying "Oh! Lord, don't
you do it, for I must have her any-
how."

THE THIRST FOR WEALTH.—How
wise is the prayer of Agur! And how
few there are who imbibe its spirit and
discern the perils of riches! Insensibly
the desire of wealth grows upon us, and
while our convictions are all the other
way, we find our hearts clinging to
the world's possession as to their best good
and our hands are busily engaged in
performing what the heart, wrapped in
the love of the world, desires.

The desire for wealth, covetousness
which is idolatry, is one of the most

dangerous and dreading influences
can affect our Christian life. It cools our
charity and dampens our zeal. It closes
our hearts against the appeals which
most constantly be made to us, while
this world is still unconverted, and there
are many spots in foreign lands unvisi-
ted by the messengers of the cross, or
in our own unprovided with the stated min-
istrations of the gospel. If all that is
unwisely hoarded, and all that is worse
than foolishly expended, could be turned
to the great subject of evangelizing
the world if men were more intent
upon building up the kingdom of
Christ, and less devoted to their own
selfishness and pleasures, how different
would be the reports from the ends of the
earth—and how would ignorance, vice
and suffering diminish in our world.

THE EPIDEMIC.

We think we are safe in saying, judg-
ing from the signs of the times, that
the epidemic which has been prevailing
in our city for the last fifteen or twenty
days has now subsided, or nearly so.
There has been but one death from yel-
low fever since Thursday morning, and
no new cases reported since last Wednes-
day morning. Very near all who
were sick have recovered, and we are
certain that the cases of all kinds of
sickness in the place on yesterday eve-
ning would not number more than 9 or
ten and not more than two or three
have any of the symptoms of yellow
fever attending them.

Numbers of our citizens who left the
city on the approach of the epidemic
have returned several days, and are now
with every assurance of there being no
further danger, and in no instance
have we heard of any of those who have
returned during the last week being at-
tacked—With these facts before us,
we think can safely advise all those who
are absent to return to the city and a-
gain enter upon their various avoca-
tions and pursuits. There is no danger
now we feel assured and so is it gen-
erally believed.

With the cheering prospects given for
several days past and now before us, we
have every reason to believe that our
absent friends will soon be with us, and
in a few days all will again be engaged
at their business as usual and then our
usually lively city will again assume
that cheerful and stirring aspect for
which it is so characteristic.

Selma Sentinel.

INSANE.—Quinine supposed to
be the Cause.—No race or people
on the face of the earth is so little
liable to insanity as the Irish.—
Their tendency is to mirthfulness,
and though the deus of misfortune
may descend on them, they readily
roll off like quicksilver from the
polished surface of a mirror. They
are generally possessed of an indif-
ference—perhaps we should say, a
wild recklessness—which makes
them take but little heed of the
morrow. An
anted their ordinary
age of the great
flesh is his?"
diseased" his
ters his

are not ex-
unfortunate Cult to the Insane a
sylum. Physicians, who are op-
posed to the use of quinine in yel-
low fever cases, give it as their opin-
ion that this development of a
tendency to insanity is the result
of a too general use of that subtle
and deadly medicine. Public opin-
ion attributes not a few of the ma-
ny yellow fever deaths which have
of so late so terribly swelled our
mortality annals, to the unwise use
of quinine; and if to the supposed
death-dealing qualities of quinine,
be added the production of deaf-
ness and blindness and swollen
limbs, and insanity! how great
must be the responsibility of those
who have so freely, in fifty-grain
doses, administered it.

This matter was referred to some
days ago in the Orleansian, the edi-
tor of which paper could only ac-
count for so new and remarkable a
development of insanity among
the Irish by attributing it to the
potency of the "great yellow fever
medicine."

But the new outburst of insanity
is not wholly confined to any one
class of our population. Every
nationality contributes its victims,
upon whose brains the "written
troubles" of quinine have been
traced for all of those who have be-
come insane, have but a short time
since had their names recorded in
physicians' books as among the
lucky ones who were cured of yel-
low fever.—True Delta.

Secretary Marcy writes to Josiah
Foster, of Sandwich, whose son, a
seaman on board the "Lenox," was bad-
ly injured in the affair at the Chinese
Islands, that "the government of the
United States is by no means insen-
sible to the wrongs inflicted on its citi-
zens, in the attack upon them by ar-
med force of Peru, on board of the United
States merchant ship Defiance. Ample
reparation will be demanded for the
acts of violence which have been perpe-
trated on the Chinese Islands."

Hogs.—The Cincinnati Price Current
of the 25th ult. says:
"We heard of sales about 5000 heads
during the week deliverable from the
10th to the 25th of November, at \$5.00
per 100lbs; net. There have been
more sellers than buyers at that price,
but the former are firm in their views—
and good hogs cannot be bought at
any lower rates. From present appear-
ances, there will be a greater number
of early hogs in market this season than
usual. Slaughterers are contracting for
killing at 25¢ 30¢ per head premiu-
m."

DEATH OF MAJ. ARNOLD.—The Pic-
ayune publishes the letter from Dr. Stein-
er addressed to his brother at Augus-
ta Geo. It has also been published in
that place. It bears date
FORT GRAHAM, TEXAS, Sept. 7, 53.

Dear Brother: I have but time to
impart to you a piece of news which
will cause you much grief. Yesterday
morning I was placed in arrest by or-
der of Maj. R. A. Arnold, for no other
reason than having slapped Lieut. Bin-
giam's face, for using language towards
him which no gentleman could tolerate.

Arnold knew that I would demand
to know why I was arrested, and having
armed himself with two Colt's re-
volvers, determined to reply to my ques-
ries in such a manner as to force me to
strike him, when he would be held excus-
able for taking my life. I did not
strike him, however, but informed him
that he knew the reason very well, the
reason he gave me was not in accordance
with the facts. Where upon he drew
out one of his pistols and shot at me.
I was standing about five feet from him
at the time, but the ball missed me.

With my small revolver I returned the
fire, breaking his left arm above the el-
bow. He shot at me the second time,
but again without success, when I shot
him through the body. He fell and
snapped at me in a sitting posture, when
I shot him again. He died within twenty
minutes. God knows how far I have
laid myself liable as an officer; but in oth-
er respects I have nothing to fear. He
had his plan matured to kill me but lack-
ed the nerve to shoot straight. An ex-
press has been sent at once to General
Smith and I presume I will be tried by
a general court martial. I can write no
more at present. God bless you.

The Picayune adds:
We have received a letter from a near
relative of Major Arnold giving a very
different account of the affair from the
above. The writer says that Dr. Stein-
er fired first breaking Maj. Arnold's
right arm. The latter returned the fire
with the left, but missed. Dr. Steiner
then shot him in the thigh, which bro't
him down, and in that position Dr. Stei-

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1853.

WATER ELEVATOR.—We examined the other day one of Mr. S. H. Likens' new and improved patent water elevators, now in operation on Mr. E. L. Woodward's lot in this place. We had previously seen a model of this invention with which we were well pleased, and found on inspection, that it fully answered every expectation. For simplicity, cheapness of construction and ease with which it may be worked, this elevator has perhaps no equal; it is not easily put out of order, and when so, is easily repaired; besides it so operates as to keep a constant current of fresh air passing from top to the bottom of the well, tending greatly to purify the water, an important consideration to all those who use water from wells. In short we think it promises almost every advantage to recommend it, and which ought to bring it into very general use.

Cuba.—Our readers will find in today's paper an interesting article from the Washington Union, on the subject of British designs in Cuba. It will be found to contain much valuable information not only in relation to those designs, but also of the present wretched condition and future prospects of Cuba. If the people, the press, or the government of the United States have any thing to say on the subject of British interference in the affairs of Cuba now is the time to speak out, and speak plainly, before it is too late to prevent the consummation of those designs, and that all concerned may know what to depend upon, as to the action of this government if such interference is persisted in.

THE REV. DR. HAMILTON.—The Selma Sentinel of the 5th inst. says that this gentleman has so far recovered from his recent sickness as to be considered out of all danger.

KOSZTA STILL IN PRISON.—It is stated that Koszta is still in prison at Smyrna, the American Consul and Koszta himself having protested against his release on the conditions prescribed by Baron de Bruch and Mr. Marsh.

We stated last week, that all the cases against the stockholders of the Selma Rail Road were dismissed for want of security for costs. We have since been informed by Mr. James B. Martin, one of the Attorneys for the Company, that but one case was acted upon, which of course would make the rest of them as good as dead.

The cases for a single term were estimated as high as six hundred dollars, and the case referred to as the Supreme Court case.

REUTERS PRESS.

Later from Europe.

BR. MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—Baltimore, Nov. 4. The British mail steamship Africa, Capt. HARRISON, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 23d ult. The steam ship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult., and the Washington at Southampton on the same day.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The demand for Cotton during the week ending the 21st ult. was fair, and the sales comprised 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 5000, and exporters 5000 leaving 32,000 bales of all descriptions to the trade. The advance in prices during the week was from an eighth of a penny to a farthing.

BREADSTUFFS had largely advanced.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England has not altered the rate of interest.

THE HAVRE MARKETS.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending the 18th ult. comprised 8000 bales, and the market exhibited more activity.

European Intelligence.

The aspect of the Eastern question is unchanged. OMAR PASHA's summons to the Russian General to evacuate the Principalities has been published. It is a temperate and manly document. Prince Gortschakoff's reply, on the contrary, is curt and boorish. Hostilities were expected to have commenced on the 23d ult. Both armies were actively engaged in preparing for the campaign.

Abdel Kader has been offered a command by the Turks, but he declines accepting one until he receives permission to that effect from the French Government.

The Turks are voluntarily pouring immense treasures into the Treasury.

The entry of the Dardanelles by the allied fleets had been ordered, but they were not to enter the Black Sea, unless a hostile advance by the Russians should occur.

The latest advices received at Liverpool by telegraph from Constantinople are dated the 13th ult., and state that the fleets had not yet entered the Dardanelles, but were momentarily expected, and that the fleet in the harbor of Constantinople, who had gone into winter quarters, had been ordered to prepare for sea.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the preparations for war were proceeding rapidly. The Emperor of Russia returned from Berlin on the 13th ult.

Two hundred vessels were loading at Odessa with grain.

The Sultan has granted a contract to an English Company, for constructing a Ship Canal from Rastova, a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube at its great North bend to the Black Sea, thus superseding the mouths of the Danube.

The Russian Ambassador in Paris denies that the Czar threatened the extermination of the Turks; on the contrary, it was reported that the Czar would soon issue a peace manifesto.

Another earthquake has occurred in Greece.

A Bread riot has taken place at Turin.

Later From Havana.

Baltimore, Nov. 4.

The steam ship Black Warrior, Capt. J. D. BULLOCK, arrived at New York on Thursday morning from Mobile and Havana, having left the former port on the 26th and the latter on the 29th ult. On the 30th and 31st ult., the Black Warrior experienced a heavy Northern gale off the coast of Florida. There is no news of importance from Havana. In addition to the American vessels, 20 foreign vessels arrived on the 27 ult., which will have the effect to bring down freights, and lower the price of flour and Mediterranean fruits. On the same day, the six American steamers, that were part of the crew of the American bark Jasper, and were secreted in April last upon the Cayo Cortes, appeared at Havana, on board a Spanish schooner as prisoners, and were placed in prison by order of the Captain-General, and will be subjected to the same trial as the previous three, who were condemned. C. L. ROBERTSON, the acting Consul of the United States, has given due notice of the matter to the Department in Washington.

The Maryland Election.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.

THOMAS WATKINS LIGON, the Democratic candidate, is elected Governor of Maryland. His majority in the entire State is about 4000, in Baltimore it was about 2000—a year ago in that city the Democratic majority was 4447. The State is entitled to six Representatives in Congress, of which the Whigs have elected two and the Democrats four.

In three of the districts the Whigs presented no candidates. The Whigs have a majority of six in the Senate and eight in the House which will enable them to elect a United States Senator and State Treasurer. In the present contest for the Legislature, they have gained four Senators and ten members of the House of Delegates. They nominated no Legislative ticket in the City of Baltimore, but supported the ticket presented by the advocates of the Maine Law, containing the names of an equal number of Whigs and Democrats. This ticket prevailed over the regular Democratic nominations by eight hundred majority.

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European Intelligence.

The allied fleets had passed the Dardanelles. OMAR PASHA was preparing to cross the Danube into Wallachia from near Widen, a fortified town of Bulgaria, and one of the most strongly fortified in Turkey.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BR. MAIL STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Bucharest to the 25th ult. state that two Russian steamers and eight gun boats had forced the passage of the Danube on the 23d ult., and counteracting a brisk fire from a Turkish fort, which killed one Russian colonel, three officers and twelve men, and wounded forty. The Russians say they set fire to the fort with a shell.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia abdicated in favor of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE.

France is prepared to send troops to Constantinople.

It is said that Count NESSLRODE desires further negotiations.

The Turkish Government does not desire the presence of the combined fleets at Constantinople, unless they are prepared to act efficiently.

It is rumored that the Four Great Powers have drawn up a proposition for the acceptance of Russia and Turkey.

It appears that the Russians, not the Circassians, were defeated in the engagement that recently took place.

The Hon. P. SOLER, our Minister at the Court of Madrid, has received by the Queen of Spain, his having modified some objectionable passage in his address.

THE NEW-YORK STATE ELECTIONS.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.

The Whigs have a majority of sixteen in the New York Senate, and of sixty in the House. In nineteen counties the Whigs were 16,000 ahead of the Democrats.

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

Baltimore, Nov. 9.

PRICE, Democrat, has been elected Governor of New Jersey. The Legislature is also, Democrat.

LOUISIANA STATE ELECTION.

New Orleans, Nov. 10.

The State and city election came off in New Orleans on Monday, and resulted in favor of the Democrats, who elected a Sheriff, Senators the majority of the Representatives, and most of the local petty officers.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 1.

British Designs in Cuba.

We have intimated the opinion that the whole scheme of a tripartite treaty to secure to Spain the peaceful and perpetual possession of Cuba was a mere diplomatic ruse on the part of Great Britain, resorted to with no expectation, and with that it would succeed, and deemed necessary to advance the real design of Africanizing the island. We are mistaken in this opinion, and that the distinguished British moderns meant just what they said in their negotiations with our government, and that they really and earnestly desired only to maintain Cuba in her present condition it becomes important, in order to determine whether that policy is right or wrong, to know what is the present actual condition of Cuba.

In Cuba, and there alone, the black and ghoul-like soul of the feudal is still dominant. Count Philip the second rise out of his dismal grave, he would glory in the Alamo. He would not find there the Spain of to day, or the Spain of 1812, or of Pizarro, or of Bonaparte, or of that struggle for national life which even in Spain adds to the respectability of the Spaniard a people beginning to breathe existence, and using, in their aspirations, a great British constitutional principle. He would find there a hideous anachronism. He would find there the living members of every abominable and beastly tyranny, the quivering yet armed limbs of every ferocious and disgusting cruelty which the bad passions of man have for centuries invented, and which mankind has warred for centuries to efface from the earth. He would find there the Spain he has pictured—black, dismal, and silent as the eastern sepulchre in which he dwelt; he would find there a dominant and all-pottering monopoly, with the power, if not the name, of the Inquisition; he would find the slave-trade in its horrors, and in its horrors the vagrant and desolating garrison, which, in his day and after, it was customary to inflict on the dependencies, of his dominion. The accumulated inventions of Spanish barbarity, he would find there to clothe his soul in a Philip or a Loyola to realize in its flagrant immensity the tyranny practised in that island. An all-dominant and perfectly unscrupulous foreign garrison, sent there to plunder and recuperate, degraded officials, whose sanctity and whose crimes go hand in hand, dungeons silent and insupportable, power without responsibility, place without dignity, or valor, or virtue, a people without representation, without government, without protection, without belief or loyalty, with terror only—could the ghoul of ultra-montanism desire anything more?

There is no liberty in Cuba; there is no property there—no safety of life or honor in Cuba. A tyranny, against which even Europe would revolt, you can see any clear day

from the promontories of Florida. There it is, the death of intolerance, the agony of military torture, the horror of Inquisition, the ever-increasing and agonising demonism of the slave trade, all in one, all collected from the barbarities of ages, brewing and writhing under those gloomy mountain-tops to the east. And that is what Lord John Russell proposes with "entire liberty" to protect!

There are no laws in Cuba, save such as a mad governor, equally remorseless as to life or money, chooses to make for himself. There is no press there. A rigid and armed wall excludes its people from the world, and the world from them. They seize mails there, open letters, and seize those to whom they are addressed. There is no trial there, by jury or otherwise. A secret tribunal decides on life and death, without calling a witness or arraignment the accused except to torture him into confession. No civilized man or woman can go out of that island save as its governor wills—no civilized man or woman can enter save with his permission. An old dowerer and his paramour, an elevated life-guard's man, dictate the rule of that island and enjoy its revenues. The island is kept for her and for great British bondholders, who have pinned themselves to her skirts. A brave soldier is tried in secret there, or not tried at all, but doomed in secret; he is pinned in public view in an arm-chair, and his neck twisted off, and the bells of religion ring a sanctified chime. They shoot men in the back there, and order African savages to brutalize themselves, and drag the noble and dead victims naked through the streets. They shoot Americans in the back there—men who never knelt save to their God, and always die with their face to the enemy. They kill women there. The armed and public walks masked there through the streets and points out the victims of their vengeance. Night after night hordes of Africans are poured into that "society" to threaten with universal assassination the people of the whole community, should they revolt or should a disgraced world revolt for them. Priests sing their hymns to the garrote, and pray for the slave ship. That island lies in sight of Florida, in American waters, and there and such is the status quo Lord John Russell would protect with "entire liberty," and with British fleets.

This is no new picture of Cuba to British statesmen, and still Lord John Russell would have the world believe that their Majesty's government determined that it shall be perpetuated. Plump! fail! we say to you do not believe a word of it. We repudiate it as a delusion upon the very name of our country's motherland. This pretence of maintaining the status quo in Cuba is a false pretence. The people of Great Britain know as well as we do, that a reign of terror and of degradation so fruitful of calamity, so illimitable, and dangerous to civilized nations, will not be endured always. That it, at all events, must cease, come what else may. But how cease? There lies the rub. We all well know the British and French mode of getting rid of the "slavery question," and of the more important White question along with it. The wild fanaticism of the revolutionary convention induced the French republic of 1793 to "liberate its negroes," and the result was the St. Domingo massacre, or Paganini I. But as we do not believe that Napoleon desires for an enemy the Great Republic, a friendly connexion with white citizens in colonial days was so disastrous to the sons of even St. Louis and the dynasty even of the Capets; as we do not believe either that any Frenchman could desire, in a neutral island, owned by a third party, a revival of the murderous festivities of Hayti, or wish to disunite this "compointed power" with as little bitterness to itself and us as may be consistent with our argument. With British "entire liberty" statesmen and no big gentlemen it is quite another affair. We know full well that neither Lord John Russell, nor the administration he is serving, desire or intend the continuance of the status quo in Cuba. We know well that they are intriguing, and have been for months, and perhaps years, for the establishment in Cuba of the Jamaica negro-apprenticeship and emancipation scheme, to the end that that island may be powerless in the hands of the Creole population, and useless or actually hostile to the United States. This, with the alternative of the self, is the scheme for Cuban degradation proposed to our republic.

If any man wants to know the effect of this British negro apprenticeship system, we refer him to Mr. John Bigelow. That gentleman has visited Jamaica, and written a book thereon; and though strongly colored as with negroism, if any man can find prospective pleasure in a house of representatives, semi-negro, in negro politicians; in a council and magistracy semi-negro, entirely under the control of a few white and foreign officials; if any man can find pleasure in desolate universal rights of her citizens; and barren fields, in an imported

Cooley population from India, wild, and even more useless and lawless than the negroes they were brought to serve; in dilapidated factories, roofless houses, plantations smothered in weeds, in besotted and worse than Liberatorian ignorance; he will find all there, in Jamaica, and most of them in Mr. Bigelow's book. Betwixt this state of things in Cuba and the maintenance of its present status quo, Lord John Russell would have our republic to choose.

We promptly and plumply reject and repudiate both alternatives, and take issue with his Lordship both as to his status quo and his British negro-apprenticeship system. If the Cuban people choose to endure the status quo, it is their business, and we shall not intervene to prevent it. But if they take the suggestion of Lord John Russell about a "declaration of independence," or if Great Britain seek to enforce her Jamaica scheme of negro-apprenticeship and emancipation, then it becomes quite another affair. We have misunderstood the constituent elements of that soul which animates the President and his constitutional advisers, if they can stand still and see another American island annihilated as Jamaica has been, or another American race butchered as one has been by Suluque and his predecessors. These positions are not only humane, but thoroughly American; and if General Pierce lives, we feel assured that, for four years at least, there will be no retreat in the smallest particular from the high and noble stand towards foreign powers taken by the administration. We deny utterly, moreover, the right in law or custom, or by treaty claimed by Great Britain, or any other European power—we deny especially the right of a joint conspiracy of European powers, whether it be the Holy Alliance, or one unadorned with less pretentious blasphemy in name, and less abominable crimes in act, to interfere in any manner on this continent or its islands between us and the power in possession, as Spain in this instance, or between the subjects of any European sovereign here and that sovereign, as between the Cubans and Spain in this instance. Should any such intervention take place, for the purpose either of repressing insurrection after it is begun, or of intimidating and preventing such insurrection in advance, we care not to ask the President what will be his duty and his course; we take our cue from his Inaugural Address, and as we interpret that, such intervention would be repelled, if need be by arms.

The Koszta State Paper.—Fire from the Flint of an Old Soldier, a Retired Patriot.

The profound and elevated statesmanship and the pure American republican sentiments enunciated in the communication of the present distinguished Secretary of State on the Koszta affair, have been more universally admired, and have been more extensively published, than perhaps any other document from the pen of the illustrious predecessors of the present Secretary. It is, indeed, and in truth, a masterly and magnificent production, and is destined to grace and adorn the pages of American diplomacy. The approval and admiration which it has elicited is by no means confined to scholars and others profoundly learned in the science of government, but has been carefully read and responded to by all classes of our countrymen, irrespective of party—the cultivators of the soil, our "mercantile princes," and the hard-working discriminating mechanics.

We have been kindly furnished with an extract from a letter written by an old soldier and retired patriot in the far South, addressed to his son, A. G. Haley, esq., a young gentleman of fine talent and high promise, now a resident of this city. The writer, Major D. W. Haley, is a Mississippi cotton planter; was an officer in the late war of independence, and served with distinction under General Jackson, to whose person and fortunes he was ever devotedly attached. The venerable Major has also served in legislative life, having been a member of the senate of Mississippi, and filled most creditably other offices. Engaged in agricultural pursuits.

"Far from the maddening crowd's ignominious strife," he desires no favor at the hands of an administration he assisted to elevate to power, and whose acts and policy he heartily approves. The subjoined extract from Major Haley's letter will refresh and invigorate our readers:

Wash. Union. "I have read, with great interest and pleasure, the defence of the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy of the case of the Hungarian exile, Martin Koszta, and I consider it the greatest, clearest, and ablest defence of national rights and of humanity that has emanated from the mind of man within the last eighteen hundred years.

"How proud should Americans be when they live in a land whose statesmen thus boldly declare the universal rights of her citizens throughout the world, and this, too,

in our infancy as a nation of freemen? Say to the author of that masterly State paper to preserve the pen that wrote it, as it may yet be required to sign the death-warrant of tyranny and misrule, of bloodshed and despotism throughout the world.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Cunard steam ship Africa, which left Liverpool October 22, at 11 A. M., arrived at New-York about 7 o'clock on Friday morning. She brings one hundred and thirty eight passengers.

The screw steamer Andes arrived at Liverpool at noon of Friday, 21st ult. We learn by telegraph from Southampton the arrival there Friday night, October 21, of the Washington. The Turkish embargo is unchanged in aspect. The English operative strikes continue; many mills are closed but hopes are entertained of a settlement at no distant day. Cotton at Liverpool was in regular demand. Sales about 7,000 daily, with prices looking upward. Breadstuffs continued active at advanced rates.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The position of affairs remains unchanged, as regards the prospect of hostilities.

The Declaration of War was to be read in all the Mosques, on the 27th ult. It was not expected that hostilities would commence on the 25th.

Reschid Pasha's son was the bearer of the summons to Prince Gortschakoff. He also conveyed to Omar Pasha definite instructions how to act in event of the Russians refusing to leave the territories. Duplicates of these dispatches were sent to the commander of the Turkish forces in Asia, so that the two divisions of the army might be in concert.

The following is a translation of OMAR PASHA'S LETTER.—Monsieur le General: It is by the order of my Government that I have the honor to address this letter to your Excellency.

"While the Sublime Porte has exhausted all means of conciliation to maintain at once peace and its own independence the Court of Russia has not ceased to raise difficulties in the way of any such settlement, and has ended with the violation of treaties—involving the violation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, integral parts of the Ottoman Empire.

"True to its pacific spirit, the Porte instead of exercising the right to make reprisals, confined itself even then, from protesting, and did not deviate from the way that might lead to an arrangement.

"Russia, on the contrary, far from evincing corresponding sentiments, has ended by rejecting the proposals recommended by the august mediating powers—proposals which were alike necessary to the honor and to the security of the Porte.

"There only remains to the latter the indispensable necessity of war. But as the invasion of the Principalities and the violation of treaties which attended it are the veritable causes of the war the Sublime Porte, as the last expression of its pacific sentiments proposes to your Excellency, by my intervention, the evacuation of the two Principalities, and grants for your decision a term of fifteen days, to date from the receipt of this letter. If within this interval a negative answer shall reach me from your Excellency, the commencement of hostilities will be the natural consequence.

"While I have the honor to make the intimation to your Excellency, I embrace the opportunity to offer the assurance of my high esteem, (Signed) OMAR."

The following document is OMAR PASHA'S REPLY.

"My master and I are at war with Turkey but have orders not to leave the Principalities, until the Porte shall have given to the Czar the moral satisfaction he demands. When this point has been obtained, I will evacuate the Principalities immediately, whatever the time, or the season. I am attached by the Turkish army. I will defend myself [confine myself] to the defensive."

Voluntary gifts of all descriptions continued to flow into the Turkish treasury. Jewels, money, horses, houses, and the lands to an immense amount were offered for the national service. Eight thousand Redifs of militia men were armed, clothed and equipped from the proceeds of one day's offerings. Military preparations continue with unabated spirit. The Turkish steam frigates Padi, Bahri, Tafe Feride, and Merjide, have been sent to Beyrout to take on board 12,000 regulars as the army of Syria. Orders have been given to call out 50,000 more Redifs, exclusive of the reserves. Of these 50,000 18,000 are armed and equipped by the City of Constantinople. The whole number enrolled in one day, and within one week the arms clothing and horses were provided. Twenty thousand Druses, irregulars, under the chief Chelbi, who so long withstood Mehmet Ali, were daily expected to join the army of Asia. One half of the Turkish fleet was about to leave for the coast of Asia between Trebizond and Batoum. Two battalions of Chasseurs, armed and drilled on the system of Chasseurs de Vincennes has been sent to Omar Pasha and a third was about to leave for Batoum. Orders had been sent to the Governor of Adrianople to send with him the best corps to Constantinople the Circassian Chief Seber Bey, who had been residing in the former city, (Hazen Jaziji had marched at the head of 4,000 horsemen for the army of Asia and it was stated that after retaining a sufficient force in Egypt, Abbas Pasha can spare 15,000 more men to the Turkish aid. In short every exertion was making, but as yet the last call on enthusiasm of the Mussulmans, the enlisting of the Prophet's standard, had not been made nor was it intended to make it.

The Paris Journal des Debats indulges in some speculations respecting the money of the Government's disposal are drawn. The Turks says the Debats, have evidently resources with

Died at his residence at Finne Locko Randolph County, Alabama, on the 22d Oct. the Hon. ARNOLD SAWYER, in the 60th year of his age.

Judge Sawyer was a native of Rowan County, North Carolina, born on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1788. In the year 1812, during the war with Great Britain he volunteered his services in behalf of his country, and served during the campaign in the regiment commanded by Col. Pearsen. After the war the Judge returned to his native State, and shortly afterwards removed to Milledgeville, Ga. and about the year 1816, he came to Mobile in this State. He was one of the first settlers in Randolph County, some 21 years ago—was twice honored with the office of Judge of the County Court by the Legislature of the State, and was the first Colonel commandant of the Regiment then comprising the whole county. In all the offices conferred upon him, he discharged his duty with alacrity and fidelity, being distinguished for his unwavering firmness, and stern inflexibility; those men at times might differ with him in opinion, yet all that knew him cheerfully accorded to him a purity of intention and an honesty of purpose that blunted the shafts of malice, though opposition could not be averted.

Judge Sawyer was a pure patriot, a firm friend, a zealous Mason, and emphatically "an honest man the noblest work of God." His remains were interred by the members of Wedowee Lodge No. 93, at the Wedowee burial ground on Sunday the 23d ult. in presence of a large concourse of citizens.

The Judge left but few relatives, one brother who was present to close his eyes, and a niece in the State of Illinois are all that are left of his family in the wide world. Wedowee Lodge of which he had been a member from its establishment, and of which he was a worthy Past Master, together with his many friends, will mourn with his few remaining relatives; the loss of their Brother and friend.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has on hand a large supply of superior wool rolls for sale at his Machine 4 miles North-West of Jacksonville. Nov. 15, '53—4t. J. G. NISBET.

Guardian Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, I will, as the Guardian of Mary J. McKinney, formerly Mary J. Walker, now the wife of Wm. McKinney, G. W. Walker, Wm. F. Walker, and Narcissa Walker, children and heirs at law of Thomas J. Walker, late of said county, deceased, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on **MONDAY the 18th day of DECEMBER** next, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from date, the following described Land to-wit: North east quarter of north east quarter of section 24, township sixteen, range eleven; also south east q. of south east quarter section 13, township 16, and range 11; and south west q. of south east q. section 13, township 16, of range 11; and south east q. of south west q. of section 13, township 16, range 11; and south west q. of section 13, township 16, range 11; and south east q. of south east q. Sec. 14, township 16 and range 11 east in Coosa Land Dist. of said county. Wm. BARKER, Guar. Nov. 15, 1853.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Regular Term Nov. 14, A. D. 1853. THIS day came Charles L. Litch, John, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that Monday the 19th day of December, 1853, be set for examining and stating said account and allowing said vouchers; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the Court house of said county on said Monday the 19th day of December 1853, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said County, at Office this 14th day of Nov. A. D. 1853. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Nov. 15 1853.—3t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of L. B. Batties, dec'd by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate of Benton Co. on the 5th day of November, 1853; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

J. A. WEATHERLY, Adm. Nov. 8, 1853.

F. A. Holman & Co.,

Direct Importers of CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices. May 10, 1853.

Later from Market, Newer Goods, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

WALKER & PERRY are now receiving their usual stock of Winter Goods, which they will sell cheap for cash, or on time to paying customers. We also have a good stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, and a little of that same old Rye and Corn Whiskey.

We will pay fair prices for Cotton in discount or part cash. Call and see us at Mount Polk. WAR DECLARED. Hostilities to commence on the 25th of December next. All those who have not paid up their old scores to the subscribers, will find them in the hands of somebody else after the above time. So don't overlook this notice. W. & P. Nov. 8, 1853.

Administrators Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the hon. the Judge of Probate of Benton County, Ala. the undersigned Administrators will proceed to sell on the premises, on Saturday the third day of December, 1853, on a credit of 12 months, at the late residence of H. Taylor, deceased, the following described property, viz: One new Cotton Gin, two mules, one Road Wagon, one Carriage, Farming Utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention.

M. T. TAYLOR, J. B. TAYLOR, Adms. Nov. 1, 1853.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of sale made this day, (31st Oct. 1853,) by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. for the sale of the Real Estate, belonging to Estate of Benjamin Easley, deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December next, the following described lands, to-wit: The north east fourth of Sec. 10, and the north west quarter of south west quarter of Sec. 10, and the south west quarter of north west quarter of Sec. 10, except five acres of the last mentioned 40 acres upon the north end of said lot. And also 20 acres on the east side of the south east fourth of north east fourth and north east fourth of south east fourth of Section 9, all in township 16, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District. The above described lands are the lands where the late Benjamin Easley deceased lived and died, except the widow's dower, which has been assigned out of decedent's lands.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. Oct. 31, 1853. BENJAMIN EASLEY, AT JOHN WEASLEY, Nov. 1, 1853.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, Oct. 10, A. D. 1853. THIS day came James McHarg, Guardian of the minor heirs of Josiah Bagley, deceased, and filed his petition in writing setting forth that Wm. B. Bagley, John W. Bagley, James H. Bagley, and Martha Bagley, are over the age of twenty-one years; and Joseph P. Bagley, Nathan S. Bagley, Josiah Bagley and Elizabeth Bagley are minors and all children and heirs at law of Josiah Bagley, dec'd. that he is the Guardian of said minors, that they own one half of an undivided interest in the following described Lands, to-wit:

West half of south east quarter of section 33, township 14, range 6 east, and the south east quarter of south west quarter of section 34, township 14, range 6 east, containing one hundred and twenty acres; in the Coosa Land Dist.; praying an order of sale of said lands; setting forth that it would be more to the interest of his said wards to sell said lands and loan out the proceeds of the sale of the same, than it would be to rent out said lands; and also for an equal, fair, and beneficial division of said real estate: It is therefore ordered by the Court that L. W. Cannon be appointed Guardian ad litem of said minor heirs, and that Monday the 21st day of November next, be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville, for forty days prior to said day as a notice to such of said wards as are non residents, and to all others concerned to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said Monday the 21st day of November next and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said County, at office this 10th day of Oct. A. D. 1853. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Oct. 11—6t. Judge of Probate.

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

Tax Collector's and Assessor's LAST NOTICE.

WE will attend at the times and places mentioned below for the purpose of finishing the collection of Tax for 1853 and the assessment of Tax for 1854. A punctual attendance will be expected, as the time is short in which the business must be done.

E. Allen's,	Oct. 17
Walker's store,	" 18
Colvin's,	" 19
Obatchee,	" 20
Alexandria,	" 21
Taylor's old place,	" 22
Polkville,	" 31
Shilpur Springs,	Nov. 1
Maddox's,	" 2
Oxford,	" 3
Tengue's Roads,	" 4
White Plains,	" 5
Rabbit Town,	" 7
Sugar Hill,	" 8
Pine Grove,	" 9
Pounds,	" 10
Cane Creek,	" 11
Muscadine,	" 12
Turnpike,	" 14
Burden's,	" 15
Ladiga,	" 16
Jacksonville,	" 17

W. R. HUBBARD, T. C. L. W. CANNON, T. A. Nov. 11, 1853.—3t.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and just celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co. and Dubois & Seabury, N. York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patterns and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S. Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad st. Augusta, Georgia. May 10, 1853.—1y.

NOTICE.

AGENT'S OFFICE. HENRYVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1853. THE undersigned, having received the appointment of United States Timber Agent for the Northern District of Alabama, hereby notifies all persons that the laws will be rigidly enforced for any and all trespasses or depredations committed on the Public Lands within the District under his charge.

WM. S. TURNER, U. S. Timber Agt. N.D. of Ala. The publishers of the Belfonte Democrat, Marshall Eagle, Tusculumbia, North Alabamian, and Jacksonville Republican will publish the above for four weeks and forward their accounts for payment.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 2, 1853.—1y.

Administrators Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Stephen Knight, dec'd, by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala. on the 14th day of October, 1853; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

MILBREY KNIGHT, Adm. nov. 1, 1853.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, Oct. 1, A. D. 1853.

This day came L. E. Roberts, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry S. L. Roberts, and filed her accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that Monday the 14th day of November next be set for auditing and stating said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican—a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Regular Term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said County, on said Monday the 14th day of November next, and object to the making said settlement if they think proper. Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 1st day of October, A. D. 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Oct. 4, 1853.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE, & CO. Commission Merchants.

KEEP an office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce consigned to their House. Refer to E. L. Woodward; who will also make advances on Cotton shipped to the above named House. Oct. 18, 1853.—1y.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY, ARE now in the receipt of their FALL AND WINTER stock of

GOODS.

The public, and particularly their old friends, and customers, are assured that every attention has been given to a stock of Goods embracing every variety of the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, and unequalled either in extent or variety, by any other similar establishment in the country. They return many thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and trust their efforts to please will merit a continuance. Oct. 4, 1853.

E. L. WOODWARD

Begs leave to inform the public that he is now in receipt of a LARGE & ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Selected with much care, expressly to meet the demands of this market.

To his old customers he adopts this method of returning thanks for their liberal patronage, and to assure them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favors and of all who desire to purchase goods, he respectfully solicits an opportunity to serve them.

His assortment is comprehensive, styles handsome, prices moderate and terms favorable. Please call and examine. Oct. 4, '53.

Through fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$15.00, to Philadelphia \$17.50 and to New York \$20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C. LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of the Southern Cars, via Wilmington, N. C., from which point two daily trains are dispatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the S. C. clock, only connecting at Weldon N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid with heavy iron rails thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50 hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 55 hours, and New York in 61 hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st. Charleston, S. C. to which please apply. March 30, 1852.

SPLENDID PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I will sell my plantation lying near and at Springville, and extending from 12 to 15 miles West of Asheville, St. Clair County Ala., containing 1500 Acres 450 in a high state of cultivation, with two good improved settlements, good dwelling houses, negro and out houses the tract may be divided into several settlements if desired, the tract abounds in good and never failing springs, the lands are generally red or chocolate color and produce Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats &c., equal to any in this latitude.

The stock, Corn and Fodder will be sold with the plantation if desired—I will sell all or a part of these lands. For terms apply to Hon. Jas L. Thomson at Asheville or to the subscriber on the premises.

JAS. THOMSON, Springville, St. Clair County, Ala. Oct. 4th 1853.

H. P. STOVILL.

Warehouse & Commission Merchant. AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business, in the extensive Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel, and formerly occupied by Walker & Bryson.

Having ample facilities for business, and the disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices. August 30th 1853.

COS GROVE & BRENNAN WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly by Evers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. May 10, 1853.—1y.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

WM. WHITE. Now proposes to sell his entire stock of Dry Goods and hardware at cost. He feels no hesitancy in stating that he can offer more inducements, as regards prices than any other house in Town.

His terms are easy. The usual time to solvent men. Jacksonville, Oct. 25

PAPER COMMISSION

WAREHOUSE,

NO. 82, EAST-BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENCY OF THE S. C. PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.

The subscriber having entered exclusively into the Paper Commission Business, and having every facility for conducting the same, offers his Stock at greatly reduced prices, lower than has heretofore been offered in this city. Country Merchants and others will do well to call & examine his stock, consisting in part of

WRITING PAPERS.

LETTER PAPER.—Superfine Blue and white, wove & laid, ruled & plain. FOLIO PAPER.—Superfine blue & white, wove and laid, ruled and plain.

NOTE.—Blue and white, plain and ruled. PACKET & COMMERCIAL POST.—Superfine blue wove and laid, FOLIO POST.—Blue and white wove.

BLANK BOOK PAPERS.—Cap, demy, medium, royal, super royal and imperial.—Blue and white wove and laid.

PRINTING PAPER.

NEWS PAPER, OF VARIOUS QUALITIES. OF VARIOUS QUALITIES. Medium, 19 x 24. Double Med. 24 x 38.

News and Book Printing Paper Manufactured of any size and at shortest notice.

Wrapping Papers.

STRAW WRAPPING. RAG WRAPPING. 12 x 16. 14 x 20. 18 x 24. 20 x 28. 22 x 32. 24 x 36. 26 x 40. 28 x 44. 30 x 48. 32 x 52. 34 x 56. 36 x 60. 38 x 64. 40 x 68. 42 x 72. 44 x 76. 46 x 80. 48 x 84. 50 x 88. 52 x 92. 54 x 96. 56 x 100. 58 x 104. 60 x 108. 62 x 112. 64 x 116. 66 x 120. 68 x 124. 70 x 128. 72 x 132. 74 x 136. 76 x 140. 78 x 144. 80 x 148. 82 x 152. 84 x 156. 86 x 160. 88 x 164. 90 x 168. 92 x 172. 94 x 176. 96 x 180. 98 x 184. 100 x 188. 102 x 192. 104 x 196. 106 x 200. 108 x 204. 110 x 208. 112 x 212. 114 x 216. 116 x 220. 118 x 224. 120 x 228. 122 x 232. 124 x 236. 126 x 240. 128 x 244. 130 x 248. 132 x 252. 134 x 256. 136 x 260. 138 x 264. 140 x 268. 142 x 272. 144 x 276. 146 x 280. 148 x 284. 150 x 288. 152 x 292. 154 x 296. 156 x 300. 158 x 304. 160 x 308. 162 x 312. 164 x 316. 166 x 320. 168 x 324. 170 x 328. 172 x 332. 174 x 336. 176 x 340. 178 x 344. 180 x 348. 182 x 352. 184 x 356. 186 x 360. 188 x 364. 190 x 368. 192 x 372. 194 x 376. 196 x 380. 198 x 384. 200 x 388. 202 x 392. 204 x 396. 206 x 400. 208 x 404. 210 x 408. 212 x 412. 214 x 416. 216 x 420. 218 x 424. 220 x 428. 222 x 432. 224 x 436. 226 x 440. 228 x 444. 230 x 448. 232 x 452. 234 x 456. 236 x 460. 238 x 464. 240 x 468. 242 x 472. 244 x 476. 246 x 480. 248 x 484. 250 x 488. 252 x 492. 254 x 496. 256 x 500. 258 x 504. 260 x 508. 262 x 512. 264 x 516. 266 x 520. 268 x 524. 270 x 528. 272 x 532. 274 x 536. 276 x 540. 278 x 544. 280 x 548. 282 x 552. 284 x 556. 286 x 560. 288 x 564. 290 x 568. 292 x 572. 294 x 576. 296 x 580. 298 x 584. 300 x 588. 302 x 592. 304 x 596. 306 x 600. 308 x 604. 310 x 608. 312 x 612. 314 x 616. 316 x 620. 318 x 624. 320 x 628. 322 x 632. 324 x 636. 326 x 640. 328 x 644. 330 x 648. 332 x 652. 334 x 656. 336 x 660. 338 x 664. 340 x 668. 342 x 672. 344 x 676. 346 x 680. 348 x 684. 350 x 688. 352 x 692. 354 x 696. 356 x 700. 358 x 704. 360 x 708. 362 x 712. 364 x 716. 366 x 720. 368 x 724. 370 x 728. 372 x 732. 374 x 736. 376 x 740. 378 x 744. 380 x 748. 382 x 752. 384 x 756. 386 x 760. 388 x 764. 390 x 768. 392 x 772. 394 x 776. 396 x 780. 398 x 784. 400 x 788. 402 x 792. 404 x 796. 406 x 800. 408 x 804. 410 x 808. 412 x 812. 414 x 816. 416 x 820. 418 x 824. 420 x 828. 422 x 832. 424 x 836. 426 x 840. 428 x 844. 430 x 848. 432 x 852. 434 x 856. 436 x 860. 438 x 864. 440 x 868. 442 x 872. 444 x 876. 446 x 880. 448 x 884. 450 x 888. 452 x 892. 454 x 896. 456 x 900. 458 x 904. 460 x 908. 462 x 912. 464 x 916. 466 x 920. 468 x 924. 470 x 928. 472 x 932. 474 x 936. 476 x 940. 478 x 944. 480 x 948. 482 x 952. 484 x 956. 486 x 960. 488 x 964. 490 x 968. 492 x 972. 494 x 976. 496 x 980. 498 x 984. 500 x 988. 502 x 992. 504 x 996. 506 x 1000.

MANILLA PAPER. Of various thicknesses, some extra heavy. 24 x 36. 30 x 36. 36 x 36. 40 x 36. 44 x 36. 48 x 36. 52 x 36. 56 x 36. 60 x 36. 64 x 36. 68 x 36. 72 x 36. 76 x 36. 80 x 36. 84 x 36. 88 x 36. 92 x 36. 96 x 36. 100 x 36. 104 x 36. 108 x 36. 112 x 36. 116 x 36. 120 x 36. 124 x 36. 128 x 36. 132 x 36. 136 x 36. 140 x 36. 144 x 36. 148 x 36. 152 x 36. 156 x 36. 160 x 36. 164 x 36. 168 x 36. 172 x 36. 176 x 36. 180 x 36. 184 x 36. 188 x 36. 192 x 36. 196 x 36. 200 x 36. 204 x 36. 208 x 36. 212 x 36. 216 x 36. 220 x 36. 224 x 36. 228 x 36. 232 x 36. 236 x 36. 240 x 36. 244 x 36. 248 x 36. 252 x 36. 256 x 36. 260 x 36. 264 x 36. 268 x 36. 272 x 36. 276 x 36. 280 x 36. 284 x 36. 288 x 36. 292 x 36. 296 x 36. 300 x 36. 304 x 36. 308 x 36. 312 x 36. 316 x 36. 320 x 36. 324 x 36. 328 x 36. 332 x 36. 336 x 36. 340 x 36. 344 x 36. 348 x 36. 352 x 36. 356 x 36. 360 x 36. 364 x 36. 368 x 36. 372 x 36. 376 x 36. 380 x 36. 384 x 36. 388 x 36. 392 x 36. 396 x 36. 400 x 36. 404 x 36. 408 x 36. 412 x 36. 416 x 36. 420 x 36. 424 x 36. 428 x 36. 432 x 36. 436 x 36. 440 x 36. 444 x 36. 448 x 36. 452 x 36. 456 x 36. 460 x 36. 464 x 36. 468 x 36. 472 x 36. 476 x 36. 480 x 36. 484 x 36. 488 x 36. 492 x 36. 496 x 36. 500 x 36. 504 x 36. 508 x 36. 512 x 36. 516 x 36. 520 x 36. 524 x 36. 528 x 36. 532 x 36. 536 x 36. 540 x 36. 544 x 36. 548 x 36. 552 x 36. 556 x 36. 560 x 36. 564 x 36. 568 x 36. 572 x 36. 576 x 36. 580 x 36. 584 x 36. 588 x 36. 592 x 36. 596 x 36. 600 x 36. 604 x 36. 608 x 36. 612 x 36. 616 x 36. 620 x 36. 624 x 36. 628 x 36. 632 x 36. 636 x 36. 640 x 36. 644 x 36. 648 x 36. 652 x 36. 656 x 36. 660 x 36. 664 x 36. 668 x 36. 672 x 36. 676 x 36. 680 x 36. 684 x 36. 688 x 36. 692 x 36. 696 x 36. 700 x 36. 704 x 36. 708 x 36. 712 x 36. 716 x 36. 720 x 36. 724 x 36. 728 x 36. 732 x 36. 736 x 36. 740 x 36. 744 x 36. 748 x 36. 752 x 36. 756 x 36. 760 x 36. 764 x 36. 768 x 36. 772 x 36. 776 x 36. 780 x 36. 784 x 36. 788 x 36. 792 x 36. 796 x 36. 800 x 36. 804 x 36. 808 x 36. 812 x 36. 816 x 36. 8

BOOK SELLER.

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS

Stationary. Comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English School Books; Miscellaneous Books and Books for Libraries; children's story and toy books.

Also, Staple & Fancy Stationary. School Books of every kind used in our schools.

Blank Books, all sorts and sizes. Bibles and Testaments, Hymn Books, &c.

Stationary. Every article in this line.

Writing Paper of every size, quality and color.

Wrapping Paper of every variety.

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Libraries furnished, and Schools, Academies, and Colleges supplied at fair prices.

All are invited to call and examine stock and prices. Country Merchants would do well to send in their orders.

HUGGINS & GOLDSBY,

SELA, ALA.

HAVE now in store a large assortment of **SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS** of the newest Fall and Winter styles, consisting in part of:

Rich Brocade Silks, Plain Pou de Sole; Gros d'Orleans, Gros d'Rhine;

Ottoman and other styles Plain Dress Silks;

Gros Grain and other styles full Mourning Silks;

Satin de Chine and Glace Silks; Rich printed Cashmere de Ecosse;

Mousseline de Lane, Printed Satin de Lane, and Rich printed Satin Reys new articles;

Rich Brocade, watered and plain, White Silks;

Plain de Laines, all colors; Plain French and English Merinos, all colors;

Ribbons, Mantillas, Vesteles, Cloaks, Shawls, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries and Muslin Goods in great variety.

Dec. 14, 1852.

PATTISON HOUSE,

No. 28, Royal Street, MOBILE, ALA.

NEW & PALMER, Proprietors.

ment has and, and is ion of vis- 2-1y.

us, in Alabama, that he is, comparing a very **LARGE** and **CHOICE** lot of **MANUFACTURED RED TOBACCO**, for their market, and he flatters himself, that his long acquaintance with them, his great effort to please the taste of the Chever, and to furnish an article that would realize a profit to the retailer, will secure to him some notice, the approaching winter. His PATRICK LENEY brand will be well sustained, being his brag Tobacco and all his various grades are well selected. His brother J. G. Penn will be out in November.

GEO. W. PENN, Sep. 18, 1853. Patrick Va. Refer to G. STRIES, Jacksonville.

NEW GOODS.

J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS, at their store, in Jacksonville, are receiving a beautiful stock of Fall and Winter Goods, of the newest and best styles which they are selling on the most accommodating terms.

J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS, Oct. 1st, 1853.

HOKE & ABERNATHY request all persons indebted to them to settle up, without further delay, as it is desirable to bring their business to a close.

HOKE & ABERNATHY, Oct. 1st, 1853.

JOHN M. DAVIES, JONES & CO.,

104 and 106 William St., cor. John, NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS of Gentlemen's

Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Scarfs &c., selected in France, England, and Germany, by one of the firm resident in Europe, which ensures to purchasers the newest and most desirable goods in the line; also manufacturers of the celebrated Patent Shirts, Stocks and Ties of every description. Purchasers will find the stock well worth their attention.

June, 25, 1853.

Office Alabama & Tennessee River Rail Road Co.

SELMA, October 13th, 1853.

The Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee Rixer Rail Road Company, will convene in Selma on Monday, the 5th day of December next. Stockholders attending the Convention will be passed over the Road free of charge, and a special train will be provided for that purpose, the day preceding, to leave Montevallo at half past two o'clock, p. m.

W. S. PHILLIPS, President.

Oct. 18, 1853—td.

A. W. SMITH, JOS. HUNTER, SMITH & HUNTER, GROCERS, No. 30, Commerce street

M. SELL, ALA.

HAVE constantly on hand and for sale, a large Stock consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

125 Hbds. Orleans SUGARS, 200 Bbls. do. MOLASSES, 100 Hf. do. do.

300 Bbls. Whiskey, (various brands), 250 Bbls. Flour, do. do.

500 Sack RIO COFFEE, 150 do. Lagura, Java, Mocha, do.

300 Boxes Tobacco, (various brands), 50 Half Pipes Brandy (all kinds), 5 do. do. Holland Gin,

25 Bbls. American do. 50 Bbls. & 100 Hf. bls. Mon. Whis. 50 Qr. casks Mad'a Fern Sherry, Port and Malaga Wine.

50 M Segars—different brands. Mobile, Dec. 7, 1852—1y.

Medical College of Georgia.

THE TWENTY-SECOND COURSE of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER NEXT.

FACULTY:

Anatomy, G. M. NEWTON, M. D. Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy ALEXANDER MEANS, M. D.

Material Medica, Therapeutics & Medical Jurisprudence, I. P. GARVIN, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants, J. A. EVE, M. D.

Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.

Institutes and Practices of Medicine, L. D. FORD, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Assistant Demonstrator, ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered, regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

Fees for the entire Course, \$105 Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once), 5

For further particulars, apply to G. M. NEWTON, Dean. Augusta, Ga. June 18, 1853.

Bargains, Bargains!!

A splendid lot of *Spring & Summer* Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins and Berages.

For Sale at Cost, by Wm. WHITE, Jacksonville, Ala. July, 26, '53

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

May 10, 1853—1y.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite the United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, crop 1853.

Allowance made to country dealers. Red and White Clover Seed. Blue Grass. Timothy. Onion Sets. Giant Asparagus Roots. Flower Seeds. Pulbs. &c. May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE.

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purses,

Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c. Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves. DEXHAM & BLEAKLEY, May, 10, 53—1y. Augusta, Ga.

WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors. JAMES LOYD, June 1, 1852—1y. Proprietor.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Folkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

United States Mail Line.

Through in 50 to 55 Hours! NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

Leave Adger's Wharves every Saturday afternoon and each alternate Wednesday or Saturday.

JAMES ADGER, J. Dickinson, 1500 Tons. Commander. MARION, M. Berry, 1200 Tons. Commander.

The Southern, W. Foster, will leave each alternate Wednesday; having been newly coppered and guards raised, is now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent.

HENRY MISSROON, Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Sou. Wharves. Cabin Passage, \$25 00. Steerage, \$8 00.

N. B. A new ship will be placed on the line to connect with the Southern on Wednesdays. Feb. 22, 1853.

BONES & BROWN,

Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.] DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

May 10, 1853. Augusta, Ga.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr., & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. Call and examine. May 10, 1853. 1y

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Osunaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

BAKER & HART,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of All Goods in our Line, which are purchased in the best markets upon the most favorable terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we also receive Cotton and all produce from our customers. May 10, 1853—1y.

TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

JOEL H. FARNER

CONTINUES the above named business on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala., where he keeps constantly on hand, every species of Tin Ware in domestic use. He is also prepared, upon the shortest notice, to execute in this and adjoining Counties, all orders for tin roofing and guttering of houses, Stove pipes and other articles of sheet iron, &c. Prices uniformly moderate and reasonable.

Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, will be taken in exchange for Tinware.

Good new Feathers for sale on reasonable terms. Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange for work. Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1853.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

MOBILE, ALA.

The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of Mobile generally, that he has leased the above well known HOTEL, which has operated upon the EUROPEAN AND RESTAURANT PLAN.

The very best articles in the CULINARY DEPARTMENT are employed and Dining Room is large, spacious, and well situated. The TABLE is supplied with everything that a most abundant market affords—Wild Game, Oysters, Fruits, &c., in season—served up at a moment's warning.

Experienced and attentive WAITERS are at all times on hand, ready to anticipate the wishes of the Guests.

The BED ROOMS have all been newly and handsomely furnished, and the whole premises put in complete order, and will be conducted in every respect as a first-class HOTEL, worthy of the patronage of the public.

Transient and permanent boarders will find in this establishment, greater accommodation than are usual in Hotels of the hour of need, being as follows:

Breakfast, from 7 to 10-1/2 o'clock. Dinner, from 1 to 5 o'clock. Tea, at 7 o'clock. Supper, at all hours, till 12 o'clock.

Terms of Board, as follows:

Transient persons, \$3 and Lodging, per day \$2.00. Permanent Boarders, without " 18.00.

Dinner 50c Breakfast and Tea each, 50c. He hopes that his long experience in the business, and a desire to please, will meet with liberal patronage. O. J. NOYES.

From Gunter's Landing to GOSHEN,

CONNECTING at Gunter's Landing with the daily line of Mail Boats from Decatur; and at Goshen, 15 miles above Jacksonville, with J. R. Powell's Daily Mail Stages, between Montgomery and Rome.

Leave Gunter's Landing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on arrival of Decatur Mail Boat.

Leave Goshen Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, on arrival of Montgomery Stage, via Centre, Blaine Pond and Van Buren. The traveling public are assured that this route will constantly be provided with good coaches, teams and accommodating drivers.

FARE.

Gunter's Landing to Montgomery, \$15 00. To Rome, Ga. 7 50.

DAVID R. FULLENWIDER, JOHN W. FULLENWIDER, Goshen, Cherokee Co., Ala. Jan. 25, '53.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to put in operation for the public his new and improved patent water Elevator for raising water from wells. He flatters himself that there is no method now in use for raising water from wells, that can equal this for cheapness, durability, simplicity of construction, and for keeping water pure.

Price for putting them up as for all wells 40 feet and over, deep, 75 cents per foot. All wells under 40 feet will be charged \$30; the subscriber furnishing all the machinery and materials and putting them in full operation. Persons wishing a good pump are requested to call at the residence of Mr. E. L. Woodward in Jacksonville, where they can have an opportunity of examining one of my Elevators in full operation. Any person wishing one of my Elevators can be supplied at short notice, by addressing a note to me at Oxford, Benton Co., Ala. where I am engaged in manufacturing them.

SAMUEL H. LIKENS, Aug. 9, 1853.

N. B. Mr. E. L. Woodward, of Jacksonville is my authorised Agent, to dispose of rights.

Look for Yourself.

THE undersigned offers to sell a bargain in his Town Property, consisting of 33 acres of Land, lying in the incorporation of Jacksonville, well improved. One acre Lot to itself, with good comfortable buildings on it, with an ally between it and the balance of the Land. There is also one two acre Lot with a Tan Yard on it, containing about 60 laying away vats, including limes, pool, handlers, &c. with good shops, cribs, stables, and a splendid Bark house & Mill; also a good Slaughter-house and Lot. The balance of the Land is in a high state of cultivation. Also 80 acres of Land lying two and a half miles deep of Jacksonville, on the road leading to Tusculooa. There is on the place 20 or 28 acres in cultivation, with a comfortable House and out Houses on it, with two lasting wells of water.

Any person or persons wanting to purchase can get a better bargain than any where else, by calling on the subscriber at Jacksonville.

Aug. 11, 1853.—tf.

PURE MEDICINES.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVE just received a large supply of pure and genuine Medicines purchased from one of the best Drug Houses in New York. They intend for the future to keep on hand and sell as cheap as the Merchants, or any one else, a full assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Viz: Castile Soap, Gum Myrrh, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor, Powder of Sulphur, Prepared Chalk, Sugar of Lead, Blue Mass, Dover's Powder, Spirit of Turpentine, Oil of Cloves, Refined Borax, Camphor, Gentian, Peruvian Bark, Ground Elm Bark, Ground Flax Seed, Strengthening Plaster, Blistering Ointment, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Best Old Brandy and Old Port Wine.

The following articles will be carefully prepared from the very best materials by themselves, viz:

Laudanum, Syrup of Scylls, Syrup of Ipecac, Syrup of Rhuarb, a variety of Veget- able Pills, Antimonial Wine, Simple Cerate, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, they have a general assortment of Chemicals, Salts, Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and Herbs.

Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to them through several years, Drs. FRANCIS & CLARK still tender their services to the community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

With the advantages of thorough professional education, a large and well selected Library, some fifteen years experience, and a complete supply of Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c., they flatter themselves they can satisfy all who may require their services. Jacksonville Ala. July 12, 1853.

Woodland Female Seminary,

CEDAR TOWN, GA.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 23rd July, under the direction of J. M. Wood Principal, J. D. Collins, Miss M. G. West—and Miss M. W. Rice of the Literary Department.

The health of our pupils, has been invariably good, and we are afforded facilities which we hope will secure increased patronage. J. M. WOOD, Princ. July 12, 1853.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

DR. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN

DIGESTIVE FLUID,

OR GASTRIC JUICE.

PREPARED from Renxer, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after direction of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

"I DIGEST." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it.

This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no ALCOHOL, ACIDS, or NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

Call on the Agents, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combs' Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University, Prof. Dugliss's Physiology; Prof. Stillman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United States.

Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is prepared in Powder and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.

OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville, ROBT. BATTERY, Rome, Ga. Sept. 19, 1852.

LATEST FASHIONS.

PLEASEANT G. MAY, (late of the firms of Wynne & May and of Satterfield & May) and John Ray have associated themselves together in the Tailoring business.—They return thanks to their respective friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and announce that they have opened shop in copartnership at the old stand of John Ray on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville under the firm name and style of

MAY & RAY.

They are in the receipt of the latest fashions from all the northern and eastern cities and are prepared to execute all work intrusted to them in the best and most durable manner and according to the latest fashions. They feel confident they can give general satisfaction as to fit and style, and solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

Jan. 25, 1853.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter St. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.

—ALSO—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
No. 22 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an en-
agement for the next.
To paper discontinued until all ar-
gates are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
for the first insertion, and fifty cents
square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
going rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

GREAT DEPOT OF
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
BARBER & RYLAND, NO. 34
DAUPHIN STREET.

KEEP constantly on hand a
large supply of Books in the various
departments of the Sciences, Arts, Liter-
ature, &c., and are constantly receiving
all the New Books of value and impor-
tance, as they are issued from the vari-
ous Publishing Houses of the country.
They also keep a large and complete
stock of Stationery and Fancy Stationery,
embracing English, French and Ameri-
can Cap, Letter and Note Paper; En-
velopes, Quill Pens, Gold Pens, Water-
ink, &c.; Mathematical Instruments,
Water Colors, Drawing Paper, &c.,
Blank Books of all styles and sizes.
We have in operation a large Blank
Book Manufactory, and are prepared to
execute all kinds of Blank Book work,
embracing Ledgers, Journals, Records,
Cash, and other Books.

Pamphlets, Music, &c., bound at the
shortest notice; Old Books re-bound,
&c. We keep constantly on hand a
large supply of Printing Paper, Printing
ink, &c.
Dealers from the interior would
do well to call and examine our exten-
sive Stock, as in point of variety, mod-
erate prices, &c. we cannot be excelled.
Remember to call at their Splen-
did Establishment, at No. 34, Dauphin
street.
December 7, 1852.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Jefferson,
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.
Office at ASHVILLE, St. Clair coun-
ty, Ala. March 3, 1853.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
Court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law & So-
licitor in Chancery.
WILL practice in Randolph and
the adjoining counties, and in
the Supreme Court of the State at
Montgomery.
Address, (pre-paid,) Oakuskee,
Randolph county, Ala.
March 22, 1853.

Law Notice.
T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS,
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chan-
cery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY, 1f

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talla-
doga and Randolph.
ADDRESS
J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

C. C. Porter,
Resident Surgeon, Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.

POETRY.

OCTOBER.

BY WILLIAM GAYLORD CLARKE.
Solemn, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart! thou dawnest
here,
With sad and faded leaves to strew,
The summer's melancholy bier,
The moaning of thy winds I hear,
As the red sunset fades afar,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice—
When earth was lovely to my gaze;
O, visions bright—oh blessed hours,
Where are their living raptures now?
I asked my spirit's wearied powers—
I ask my pale and fever'd brow!

I look to nature and behold
My life's dim emblems rustling
round
In hues of crimson and of gold—
The year's dead honors on the ground
And sighing with the winds, I feel,
While their low pinions murmur by
How much their weeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When spring's delightful moments shone
They came in zephyrs from the west
They bore the woodlark's melting tone.
They stirred the blue lake's glassy
breast;

Through summer fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade,
But changed and strengthened now the
beat

In storm, o'er mountain, glen and
glade.
But like those transports of the breast
When life is fresh and joy is new—
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest,
And transient all as they are true!
They stir the leaves in that bright
wreath.

Which hope about her forehead twines,
Tis grief's hot sighs around it breathe—
Then pleasure's lip loose its smiles.

Alas for Time and Death and Care—
What gloom around our way they
ding!

Like clouds in Autumn gusty air
The buried pageant of the spring;
The dreams that each successive year,
Seemed bathed in hues of brighter
prize.

Alas like withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness side by side.

NOVEMBER.

BY E. W. IRVIN.
The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
Of waiting winds and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sore,
Heaped in the hollow of the grove,
The withered leaves lie dead,
They rustle to the eddying gust,
And to the rabbit's track;
The robin and the wren have flown,
And from the shrub the iay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow,
Through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers the fair young
flowers,
That lately sprang and stood;
In brighter light and softer air—
A Beauteous sisterhood!"

Alas they are all in their graves,
The gentle race of flowers,
Are lying in their lowly beds,
With the fair and good of ours;
The rain is falling where they lie,
But the cold November rain,
Calls not from out the gloomy earth
The lovely ones again.

The wall-flower and the violet,
They perished long ago!
And the briar-rose and the orchis died!
And the summer's golden;
But on the hill the glow-worm,
And the Aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook,
In autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from clear cold heaven,
As falls the plague on men—
And the brightness of their smile was
gone.

From upland, glade and glen,
And now, when comes the calm mild
day,

As still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee
From out their winter home;
When the sound of dropping nuts is
heard,

Though all the trees are still
And twinkle in the smoky light
The waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers
Whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood,
And by the stream no more.

And then I think of one who in
Her youthful beauty died:
The fair, meek blossom that grew up
And faded by my side,
In the cold moist ground we laid her,
When the forest east the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely,
Should have a life so brief;
Yet not unmet it was that one,
Like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful,
Should perish with the flowers!"

17 Punch says a hollow tooth is an
aching word.

PASSAGES FROM THE LIFE OF MARY STUART.

THE CLOSING SCENE.
Still as the tips that closed in death,
Each gaze's bosom held his breath;
But yet, afar, from man to man,
A cold electric shiver ran.
As down the deadly blow descended
On her, whose life and love thus ended.
PARISINA.

It was a dark but lovely night;
moonless, but liquid and transpar-
ent; the stars, which gemmed the
firmament, glittered more brightly
from the absence of the mightier
planet; and from the influence of a
slight degree of frost on the atmos-
phere, although it was indeed so
light that its presence could be
traced alone in the crispness of the
herbage, and in the uncommon
purity of the heavens. Beneath a
sky such as we have vainly endeav-
ored to portray, the towers of Fo-
theringay rose black and dismal
above the ancestral oaks and sweep-
ing gales of its demense. It would
have appeared to a casual observer
that all were at rest, buried in ut-
ter forgetfulness of all their hopes
and all their sorrows, within that
massive pile, save the lonely sen-
tinel whose progress round the bat-
lements, although invisible, might
be traced by the clatter of his
harness, and the sullen echoes of
his steel-shod tribe. But to a
nearer and more accurate survey, a
single light, feebly twinkling thro'
a casement of the dungeon keep,
told a far different tale. At times
that solitary ray streamed in un-
broken lines far into the bosom of
the darkness; at times it was mo-
mentarily obscured, as if by the
passage of some opaque body, tho'
the transit, if such it were, was too
brief to reveal the form or motions
of the obstacle; once, however, the
shadow passed, and then, as its
outlines stood forth in strong re-
lief against the illumination of the
chamber, the delicate proportions
and musing attitude of a female
might be descried with certainty.
It was the Queen of Scotland.—
Her earthly sorrows were drawing
to their close; the peace, for which
she had long ceased to look, save
in the silence of the tomb, was now
within her grasp! Mary's last sun-
had set!

Of life she had taken her fare-
well, long ago; and death,—
the high-bearer of the happy, the ter-
ror of the dastard,—had become
to her an intimate, and as it were,
familiar friend. It was not that
she had lessened her shrinking spir-
it to endure with calmness that,
which it yet shuddered to encoun-
ter; it was not that she had weaned
her heart, yet clinging to the vani-
ties of a heartless world, with
difficulty and trembling, to their
abandonment; least of all was it,
that she had been taught to regard
that final separation with the Stoic's
apathy, or to look for that dull
and sunless rest, that absence of all
feelings whether of good or evil,
that total annihilation of mind, in
the great hereafter, which, to a
sensitive temperament, and soul
not rendered wholly callous by the
debasing contact with this world's
idols, must seem a punishment sec-
ond,—if secondary,—only to an
eternity of woe! Born to a sta-
tion lofty as the most vaulting am-
bition could desire,—nurtured in
gentleness and luxury,—gifted with
mind such as rarely dwells within
a mortal form, and having that
mind invested in a frame, by the
resplendent beauty, fitted to be its
abode of immortality,—she had
felt, in a succession of sorrows al-
most unexampled, that the very
qualities, which should have min-
istered to her bliss, had been
converted into instruments of mis-
ery and of pain. Attached to her
native land with the Swiss's pa-
triotism, she had endured from it
the extremities of scorn and hatred.
Full of the warmest sympathies
even for the meanest of mankind,
she had never loved a single be-
ing, but he had recompensed that
love with coals of fire heaped up
on her head; or if a few had pas-
sed unscathed through the trying
ordeals of beneficence received, they
had themselves miserably perished
for their gratitude toward one
whose love seemed fated to blight
the virtues, or destroy the being of
all on whom it was bestowed. If
the sun of her morning had ridden
gloriously forth, in a serene heaven,
with the promise of a splendid noon
tide, and an unclouded setting; yet
scarcely had it scaled one-half of
its meridian height, ere it had been
compassed about with gloom and
darkness, and ere its setting, the
thunders had rolled, and the deadly
lightnings flashed, between the
day-god and its scattered worship-
ers. She had been led, step by step,

from the keenest enjoyment, to the
utmost disregard, of the pleasures
of earth; she had drained the cup,
and knew its bitterness too well,
to languish for a second draught.—
Yet was there nothing of resent-
ment, nothing of hard-heartedness
or scorn, in the feeling with which
she looked back upon the world and
its adorners. She did not despise
the many in that they still lingered
in pursuit of the star, which she
had found, by sad experience, to
be but a delusive meteor. Much
less did she hate the happy few, to
whom that valley, which to her
had been indeed a vale of tears and
of the shadow of death, had been
a region of perpetual sunshine,
and untainted happiness. From
Mary's earliest years there had
been a deep spring of piety in her
heart, which,—never utterly dried
up, though choked at times and
turned from its true course by the
thorny cares and troubles of life,—
had burst forth, from the briars
which so long concealed it, in re-
doubled purity, as it flowed toward
its close. There was an innate
tenderness in all her sentiments
toward all men, all things, which
could never degenerate into hatred,
even of her persecutors, much less
into misanthropy. She looked,
then, upon life, in its true light; as
a mingled landscape, now obscur-
ed by clouds, now called into glory
by the sunshine; as a region, tan-
gled here with forests and cumber-
ed with barren rocks, there swell-
ing into hills of vintage, or sub-
siding into plains of verdure; and
if to her, the landscape had been
mostly viewed beneath the influ-
ence of a dark and threatening sky,
—if to her, life's path had lain, for
the most part, through the wilder-
ness and over the mountain, she
knew that such was the result of
her own misfortunes, possibly of
her misconduct, not of defect in the
wonderful contrivance, or of im-
providence in the all glorious Con-
triver.

In proportion as she had learned
to dwell upon the insufficiency of
earthly good to satiate that deep
thirst for happiness, which is not
the least among the proofs of the
soul's immortality, she had come
to look upon the void of futurity as
the unexplored region of bliss—
upon death as the portal through
which we must pass from the des-
ert of toil and sorrow to the Eden
of hope and happiness. That she
was drawing rapidly near to this
portal, she had for a long time been
aware; and, during the years of
her captivity, she had longed to see
the leaves of that gate unfolded
for her exit, with a sense of pining
sickness similar to that of the im-
prisoned eagle. The mockery of
her trial she had beheld as the
avenue through which she should
arrive, and that right shortly, at
the desired passage; and although
she knew that the scaffold and the
ax, or the secret knife of the mur-
derer, must need be the keys to that
gate, she recked but little of the
means, so that the way of her es-
cape might be laid open.

She had pleaded, it is true, plead-
ed with brilliant eloquence and
earnestness, in behalf—not of her
life—but of her honor. She wished
for death, and she cared not for
the vulgar ignominy of the scaffold;
but she did care, she did shrink
from the ignominy of a condemna-
tion—a condemnation, not by the
suborned commissioners, not by the
jealous rival, not by the frenzied
and terror-stricken populace of the
day, but by Time and by Eternity.
This was the condemnation from
which she shrunk, this was the ig-
nomy which she combated, this
was the doom which, by the mas-
terly and dauntless efforts of her
unassisted woman heart, she turned
not only from herself, but back up-
on her murderers.

From the departure of the com-
missioners, she had been convinced
that she was hovering, as it were,
upon the confines of life and im-
mortality; happy and calm herself,
she had labored to render calm and
happy the little group of friends,
for domestics when faithful are in-
deed friends, who still preserved
their allegiance. She had craved
no more the wanderings in the
green wood; she had even refused
to join in her once loved sports of
field and forest, which, denied to
her when she would have grasped
them as a boon, were freely proffered
now, as though her enemies,
with a far reaching malignity that
would stretch its arms beyond the
grave, had wished to reawaken in
her bosom that love for things of
this life which had sunk to sleep,
and to sharpen the bitterness of
death by the added torture of re-
gret.

If such were, indeed, their in-

tentions, and who shall presume to
judge,—their barbarity was frus-
trated; and if they, indeed, envied
their poor victim the miserable
consolation of passing cheerfully
and in peace from the sphere of
her sorrows, we may be assured
that the frustration of their wicked
views was sufficient punishment to
them while here, and none can even
dare conjecture what might be
their doom hereafter.

This night had brought at length
the balm to all her cares,—the rest-
less eagerness to be assured of that
which is about to come, was over-
—the goal was reached,—the gates
were half unclosed, and to her en-
thusiastic and poetical imagination,
the hymns and harpings of expect-
ant seraphs seemed to pour in their
soothing chiming, whispering of
peace, and pardon, and beatitude,
for evermore, between the parted
portals. She had sat down to her
last earthly meal, with an appetite
unimpaired by the knowledge that
it was to be her last; she had con-
versed cheerfully, gaily, with her
weeping friends; she had drunk
one cup of wine to their health and
happiness, and in token of her own
gratitude; to each she had distrib-
uted some little pledge of her af-
fectionate regard, and then,—amidst
the notes of dreadful preparation,
the creaking of the saw, and the
clan of the hammers, busily con-
verting the castle hall into a place
of slaughter, as it had been a place
not long before, of misnamed jus-
tice—she had sunk to sleep so calm-
ly, and had slumbered on with a
countenance so moveless in its in-
nocent repose, and with a bosom
so regular in its healthful pulsa-
tions, that her admiring ladies be-
gan to look on her, as one about to
start upon a pleasant voyage to the
harbor of all her wishes, rather than
as one about to perish by a cruel
and ignominious death upon the
scaffold. Hours flew over the lov-
ely sleeper, and the eyes of her
watchers waxed heavier, till they
wept themselves to sleep; and one
—an aged woman, who had watch-
ed her infancy, and gloried in the
promise of her youth—after her
eyes were sealed in sleep, yet con-
tinued, by the heavy sobs which
burst, almost terribly, from the lips
of the slumberer, to manifest the
extent of that misery, which abode
in all its vividness, within the mind,
although the body was wrapt in
that state which men have called
oblivion.

Such had been the state of things
in Mary's chamber, from the first
close of evening till the dead hour
of midnight; but ere the east had
begun again toadden with the re-
turning glories of its luminary,
sleep, which still sat leaf-like on the
eyelids of her attendants, forsook
the hapless sovereign. Silently she
arose, and, throwing a single gar-
ment carelessly about her person,
passed from the sleeping apartment
to a little oratory adjoining them,
without disturbing from her pain-
ful slumbers, one of those faithful
beings, to whom the distinct con-
sciousness of waking sorrow must
have been yet more acutely pain-
ful.

Here, as with a quick but regu-
lar step she traversed the narrow
turret, she reviewed, as it were, in
the space of a single hour the crowd-
ed events of a life, which unnatur-
ally shortened as it was about to be,
yet contained, not in remote and
rare occurrence, but in succession
the most rapid and complex, those
events which make an epoch and an
era of every hour, and lengthen
years of time into ages of the
mind.

Calmly, piously without a shade
of sorrow for the past, or of solici-
tude for the future, save that mis-
terious and yet natural anxiety
which must haunt every mind, how
well prepared soever to endure its
final separation from the body, as
the hour of dissolution approaches,
did she expect the morning. This
anxiety, and this alone, was blend-
ed with the various feelings which
coursed through the soul of Mary,
during this last night of her joy-
less existence.

There was a something of that
restlessness, which looks forward
to the endurance even of pain, as
to a relief from more intolerable
suspense,—of that eagerness which
would rush at once to the vessel,
that is to separate the exiled spirit
forever from its native shores, rat-
her than undergo the apprehensions
which are undoubtedly, and in ev-
ery case, far more terrible than the
most terrible reality. But amongst
all this—mixed with the lingering
fancy for this world's idols, which
will still return,—like to the dim
memory of a once heard melody,—
and whisper of the love that was
once bare to things which may

never love, never behold, again till
we are almost cheated into the be-
lief that the affection still exists
within us, as vivid as in the young-
est days of our idolatry,—mixed
with the noble and magnanimous
apprehension that in the hour of
trial her now undaunted soul might
fall her, and that, in the agonies of
a cruel and disgraceful death, she
might, by some symptom of distress
or terror, disgrace her noble lin-
eage and high station,—strangely
consorting with sentiments, which,
though relating entirely to self, it
would be the worst injustice to stig-
matize as selfish, thoughts of the
purest and most uncorrupted pa-
triotism shone forth more brightly,
as it would seem, when they were
about to be extinguished forever.

It was in a state of mind not
wholly dissimilar to that which we
have endeavored here to shadow
forth, that Mary, in the solitude of
her last earthly night, diverting her
attention entirely from the terrible
shock she was about to undergo on
the morrow, thought only of her
native land, still dear though still
ungrateful, a prey to the fierce
contentions of her own factions off-
spring; of her son, torn at the ear-
liest dawn of his affections from
the arms of a mother, nurtured
among those who would teach him
to eradicate every warmer recollec-
tion; to pluck forth, as if it were
an offending eye, every lingering
tenderness for that being, who, a-
midst all her sins and all her sor-
rows, had never ceased to love him
with a perfect and entire love.—
There is, in truth, a something more
evidently divine, partaking more
nearly of that, which we believe to
be the very essence of divinity, in
a mother's love, than in any other
pang or passion,—for every passion
how sweet soever it may be, is yet
a pang,—of the human soul. All
other love is liable to diminution
or change, to extinction; all other
love may be alienated, by the neg-
lect, chilled by the coldness, frozen
to the core by the worthlessness, of
the object once beloved.

All other affections are influenc-
ed by a thousand trivial circum-
stances of time and place; absence
may weaken their influence, time
obscure their vividness, and above
all, custom may rob them of their
value; over all other love, the es-
timation of the world exercises an
almost boundless sway; we honor,
in our heart of hearts, those whom
the world has dignified with its
approval, and too often, if that ap-
proval be numerically withdrawn,
we too insensibly desist from that
admiration, which must be a com-
punct part in every warmer sen-
timent. But on the love of a moth-
er, commencing, as it does, before
the object of her solicitude pos-
sesses form or being; springing from
agony and sorrow; ripening in
anxiety and care; and reaping too
often the bitter harvest of ingrat-
itude,—all external influences, all
accidental causes, are powerless
and vain. Time—but excites her
admiration, but increases her solici-
tude, but rekindles her affections.
Absence—but causes her to dwell
with a more engrossing memory on
him, from whom her heart is nev-
er absent. Custom—but hallows
the sentiments, to which nature
has given birth. Neglect and cold-
ness—but cause her to strain every
nerve to merit more and more the
poor return of filial love, the solitar-
y aim of her existence, so heart-
lessly denied her. Nay, worth-
lessness itself—but binds her more
tightly to him, whom the false and
fickle world has cast aside, to find a
refuge in the only bosom, which
will not perceive his errors, or cred-
it his utter destitution.

Thus, thus it was with Mary!—
She knew that the child of her af-
fections, regarded those affections
as vile and worthless weeds!—She
knew that he was selfish, vain, and
heartless!—She knew that, when
she had toiled through many a
summer's day and many a wintry
night in framing for her beloved
boy a garment, embroidered with
the best of her poor skill, decked
with every gem that yet remained
to her of all her former pomp,—
that garment, the labor and at the
same time a solace to her imprison-
ed weariness,—that garment, which
a son, possessed even of one spark
of human feeling, would have cher-
ished, above the value of man's
lovely or woman's love, would have
prized beyond throne or principality,
—would have worshipped, as sec-
ond only to the God of his adora-
tion,—that garment, on a miserable
pretext of court etiquette, was re-
turned to the heart-broken captive,
as a mere gift of ceremony, a thing
under any circumstances valueless,
but now impertinent and calling for
garb of mourning, when heaven

contempt instead of gratitude!—
She knew that a single embassy—
a single word from that child whom
she still adored,—if conveyed to
her relentless persecutor in the
strong language of sincerity and
zeal, if borne not by a fawning
courtier, but by one of those high
spirits which Scotland has found
ever ready at her need, if enforced
by instant threats of war, would
have broken her fetters in a mo-
ment, and conveyed her from the
dungeons of Fotheringay to the
courts of Holyrood!—All this she
knew, yet her heart would not
know it. When all Europe rang
with curses on the unnatural vacil-
lation of that son; when every
Scottish heart, whatever might be
its policy or its party, despised this
subject cringing; when Elizabeth
herself, while she flattered his van-
ity, and affected to honor and es-
teem his virtue, scoffed in her royal
privacy at the tool she designed
to use in public; Mary alone,—
Mary, the only sufferer, the only
victim of his baseness,—still clung
to the imagination of his probity,
still adored the child, who was
driving her out, as the scapegoat
of the Jews, to expiate the sins of
himself and of his people; by her
own destruction. But it was not
on James alone that her wayward
memory was fixed. At a time
when any soul less dauntless, any
spirit less exalted, would have sunk
beneath its load of sorrows, Mary
had a fond regret, a tear of sorrow
a sight of sincere gratitude, for
every gallant life that had devoted
itself to ward from her that fate,
which their united loyalty had
availed only to defer, not to avert.
Chastelar passed before her, with
his tones of sweetest melancholy,
and that unutterable love, which
made him invoke blessings upon
her, who doomed him to the block
—and Darnley, as he had seemed
in the few short hours, when he
had been, when he had deserved to
be, the idol of her heart—and Both-
well, the bold, the eloquent, the
glorious, but the guilty Bothwell—
her ruin and her betrayer—Doug-
lass, the noble, hapless Douglass,
he who had given the bolts of Loch-
leven, and sent her forth to a short
freedom and a worse captivity—
Montly and Hamilton and Seyton,
and Kirkaldy, the most formidable
of her foes, until he became the
friend of her friends, all passed in
sad review before the eyes of her
entranced imagination.

Thus it was that the last Queen
of Scotland passed the latest night
of her existence. With no consoli-
dation of time, with no care for
present, no apprehension of the fu-
ture, she had paced the narrow
floor of her apartment during the
still hours of midnight. Unper-
ceived by her had the stars paled,
and then vanished from the bright-
ening firmament; unseen had the
faint jangling of the east grown
into the cold clear light of a win-
tery morning; unheard had the
castle clock sent forth its giant ech-
oes hour after hour, to be heard by
every watcher over leagues of field
and forest. Another sound rose
heavily, and at once she was col-
lected—time, place, and circum-
stances, dashed fully on her mind;
she was prepared to meet them.—
It was the roar of the morning cur-
lewin, and scarcely had its deafen-
ing voice swept over, before a single
bell, hoarse, slow, and solemn,
pealed minute after minute, the
signal of her approaching dissolu-
tion.

Calmly, as if she were about to
prepare for some gay festival, she
turned to the apartment where her
ladies, overdone by woe and watch-
ing, yet slumbered, forgetful of the
dread occasion.

"Arise!" she said in sweet low
notes, "arise, my girls, and do your
last of earthly duties for the mis-
tresses ye have served so well. Nay!
start not up so wildly; nor blush,
that ye have slept while we were
watching. Dear girls, the time
hath come—the time for which my
soul hath so long thirsted.—Array
me then—array me as to a banquet,
a glorious banquet of immortality!
See!"—she continued scattering her
long locks over her shoulders—"see
—they were bright of yore, as the
last sunbeam of a summer day, yet
am I prouder of them now, with
their long streaks of untimely snow
—for now they tell the tale of sor-
rows borne as it becomes a queen
to bear them! Braid them with
all your skill, and place your pearls
around my velvet head-gear. Wa-
sh! go forth to die, clad as a bride
and now methinks, the queen of
France and Scotland owns but a
single robe of rich device—bring
forth our royal train and
brodered farthingale—it suits us
not to fall with our limbs clad in
garb of mourning, when heaven

knows that the heart is clothed in gladness. Fearless, while all around were drowned in lamentations, she strove to cheer them to the performance of their last sad office, not with the common-place assurances, the miserable resources of earthly consolation, much less with aught of heartless levity, or of that unfeeling parade which has so often adorned the scaffold with a jest, and concealed the anxiety of a heart ill at ease beneath the semblance of ill-timed merriment;—but by suffering them to read her inmost soul, by pointing out to them the actual hardships of body, and the still deeper humiliations of the soul, from which the door of her escape was even now unclosing, and if she was not wholly successful, and if she prevailed upon them to restrain the bitterness of their grief, and if sorrow they must, at least to sorrow in secrecy and silence. Scarcely had she completed her attire, when the tread of many feet, and a slight clash of weapons in the antechamber, announced that the hour had arrived.

Once and again, ere she gave the signal to unlock the door, she embraced each one of her attendants—“Dear, faithful friends, adieu—adieu!”—she said—“forever; and now remember!”—remember the last words of Mary. Weep not for me, and, if ye love me, shake not my steadfastness, which, thanks to him who is the Father and the Friend of the afflicted, the fear of death cannot shake, by useless lamentation or abject terror. We would die as a martyr, cheerfully—as a queen nobly! Fare ye well—and remember!”—With an air of royal dignity she seated herself, and with her maidens standing around her throne, she bore the mien of a high potentate, awaiting the arrival of some proud legation, rather than of a captive expecting her summons to the block—“And now,” she said as she arranged her draperies with dignified serenity—“admit their envoy!”

The doors were instantly thrown open as she spoke—the sheriff uttered his customary summons, and without a shudder she arose—“Lead on,” she said—“we follow thee more joyously than thou, methinks can marshal us!”—Sir Amias and Paul, lend us thine arm; it fits us, not that we proceed even to the death, without some show of courtesy. Maidens—bear up our train—and now, sir, we are ready to go.”

But a heavier trial than the awaited the unhappy sovereign, for as she set her foot on the first step of the stairs, Melvil, her faithful steward, flung himself at her feet with almost girlish wailings. Friendly and familiarly she raised him from the ground. “Nay, sorrow not for me,” she said, “true friend, subject for sorrow there is none, unless thou grievest that Mary is set free, that for the captive’s weeds she shall put on a robe of immortality, and for a crown of earthly misery a circlet of benediction!”

“Alas! alas!—God grant that I may die, rather than look upon the deed!”

“Nay, live, good Melvil, for my sake live! Commend me to my son, and say to him, Mary’s last thoughts on earth were of France and Scotland—her last bid, to him, to him. Say that she died, unshaken in her faith to God, unswerving in her courage, and confident in her reward. Farewell, true servant—take from the lips of Mary the last kiss that in mortal e’er may taste, and fare thee well forevermore!”

At this moment the Earl of Kent stepped forth and roughly bade her dismount her women also—“for the present matter lacketh other ministers than such as these.” For a moment she condescended to plead that they might be suffered to attend her to the last, but when she was again refused, her ancient spirit flashed out in every pore, as she cried trampet-like and clear, “Proud lord, beware! I too am cousin to your queen—I too am sprung from your proud blood of Tudor—I too am an anointed queen. I say thou shalt obey, and these shall follow their mistress to the death—or by foul violence shalt thou force me thither—Beware!—Beware I say, how thou dare do me this dishonor!”

Her words prevailed—without a shudder she descended—entered the fatal hall—looked with an air almost of pity, on the spectators crowded to suffocation, and mounting the scaffold stood in proud and abstracted unconcern, while, in the measured sounds of a proclamation, the warrant for her death was read beside her elbow.

She began to disrobe herself, but once, as her maidens hung weeping about her person, she laid her finger upon her lips, and repeated emphatically the word “Remember!” And once again, as the executioner would have lent him aid to remove her upper garments, “Good friend,” she said, with a smile of ineffable sweetness, “we will dispense with thine assistance.” The Queen of Scotland is not to be disobeyed before so many eyes, nor yet by varieties such as thou!” All was now ready, the lovely neck was now bared; the wretch who was to perform the

deed of blood, grasping the fatal ax, and the fierce Earl of Kent, beating the ground with his heel, in savage eagerness! Without a sigh she knelt, without a sign of trepidation, a quicker heave of her bosom, or a brighter flush of her brow, she laid down her innocent head; and, without a struggle or convulsion of her limbs, as the ax flashed, and the lifeblood spouted into the very countenance of her slayer, did her spirit pass away. A general burst of lamentation broke the silence, but, amidst that burst, the heavy stride of Kent was heard, as he sprang upon the scaffold, and raised the ghastly visage, the eyes yet twinkling and the lips quivering in the death struggle! A single voice, the voice of the zealot bishop, cried aloud, “Thus perish all the foes of Queen Elizabeth,” but ere the response had passed the teeth of Kent, a wilder cry rang through the hall. The savage yell of a small greyhound, the fond companion of the murdered queen’s captivity! Bursting from the attendants who vainly strove to hold her back, she dashed, with a quick, wild cry, full at the throat of the astonished Earl, but ere he could move a limb, the peril, if peril there were, was past. The spirit had been too mighty for the little frame. The energies of the faithful brute were exhausted, its heart broken, in that death-spring. It struck the headless body of its mistress as it fell, and in an agony of tenderness, perished while licking the hand that had fed and cherished it so long. Wonderful! that when all men had deserted her, a brute should be found constant in its pure allegiance! and yet more wonderful, that the same blow should have completed the destiny of two rival sovereigns! And yet so it was! The same ax gave the death-blow to the body of the Scottish, and to the fame of the English queen! The same stroke completed the sorrows of Mary, and the infancy of Elizabeth.

VARIETY.

There is a captain in the navy residing in this city, who writes two hands one he cannot read himself and the other no one else can.

Never despair in adversity. Work and persevere. When a wheel is going around the bottom must turn up—sometimes.

Fine natures like poems—a glance at the first few lines suffices for a guess into the beauty that waits for you read on—*Burton*.

She is never at a stay; if we do not rest from it, we shall advance in it; and the further on we go, the more we have to come back—*Burton*.

The light-one countenance of a friend given such an inward looking to the house where it lodged, as promptest judges have cause to envy the gilding.

Sir Phillip Sidney.

Mrs. Partington says she has noticed that weather flower was dear or cheap she had invariably to pay the same money for half a dollar’s worth.

The Drifter Matched.—At a late quarter-session a man was brought up by a farmer and accused of stealing ducks. The farmer said he should know them any where, and went on to describe their peculiarity.

“Why,” says the counsel for the prisoner—“they can’t be such a rare breed I have some like them in my yard.”

“Times very likely sir,” said the farmer, “they are not the only ducks I have had stolen lately.”

“Mr. Skeels,” you said the defendant was honest and intelligent. What makes you think so, are acquainted with him?”

“No sir, I never saw him!”

“Why then do you come to such a conclusion?”

“Cause he takes ten newspapers, and always pays for them in advance.”

Verdict to the plaintiff. Call up the next case.

Never deal with a peddler. If he saves you from a rogue, it is only that he may have the pleasure of skinning you himself.

SHAME—A feeling that overakes people, not because they have done wrong, but because they have found it out.

An abashed citizen wrote home that he was employed by the State. On coming over they found it just as he had stated. He was up at Sing Sing serving out a sentence of life.

If you wish to go to heaven, have as little to do with philosophers as possible. Ships loaded at the head, always steer badly.

“Seen the Chrysal Palace, Tommy?”

asked a little wretch a new-bro.

“No yes, I’ve been up there several times,” replied another new-bro, as they stood in Nassau street, waiting for the extras to come out.

“Wal I knows a man that would give \$5,000 to see that ar place.”

“You do, Jim?”

“Yes sir—no.”

“And you know it Jim?”

“Done,” and the money was put in Bill Mulligan’s hands.

“Now, who is he?”

“Why, he’s a Bruv man.”

Somewhere “down east,” a democratic newspaper was started, depending mainly for support on the contributions of the faithful in that region. Its motto was

“Be just and fear not.”—Shakespeare.

An old farmer who had been quite active in promoting the interest of this newspaper enterprise, took up the first number and commenced reading it, with the laudatory comments. As he read the motto, his face flushed with honest enthusiasm, and he exclaimed

“Fear not Shakespeare, no—that he won’t—nor any other damned old Federalist!”

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1853.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

Our Legislature is in session—Congress will meet in a short time war has commenced in Europe, & our own foreign relations are in a precarious condition—in short, news is abundant and deeply interesting from almost every part of the world. We now offer advantageous terms to single subscribers and to clubs. We have printed a number of extra copies of this week’s paper, in order to furnish those who send in their names within the next few weeks from the beginning of the session of the Legislature.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We give in our paper this week, the organization of the Legislature and its proceedings of a public character, as far as received. From the opening proceedings, it is evident that the Code is to be pretty well riddled; it will no doubt be the burden of legislation this session. A proposition to repeal the entire Code has been rejected in the House, only 17 voting in its favor; this being the case, if the opposition to it could be restrained within reasonable bounds, and only such portions repealed and amended, as are demanded by enlightened public opinion, it would be well; we cannot but fear, however, that this war upon the Code will be carried on until it will make “confusion worse confounded.”

Our readers will no doubt participate in our feelings of gratification in consequence of the election of our countryman, Col. Wm. B. Martin, as President of the Senate, and also, the election of Col. Wm. Garrett, formerly of this County, as Speaker of the House.

We learn by private letters received at this place, that considerable apprehensions are still entertained respecting the health of Montgomery, and that consequently, there is some probability of the adjournment of the Legislature for a short time. We have no disposition to ridicule the fears of the members—they have the best right to judge of the extent of danger, and to act from the impulse of self-preservation. But we do hope, that whether their labors are continued now, or resumed after a short suspension, that these wholesome fears, added to every other inducement, will influence them to act more conscientiously than many of their predecessors have done; and that when these fears have subsided, many of the members will not return to their old ways.

We have received Telegraphic despatches from the operator at Rome, Ga. dated 18th and 19th inst. which states that three battles had been fought by the Russians and Turks—also that the election of U. S. Senator from Georgia had been postponed two years.

WOODLAND FEMALE SEMINARY.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Mr. J. M. Wood, Principal, that the Spring session of this deservedly popular institution will commence on the second Monday in January next. To those who are so situated as to be compelled to send their children or wards to a distant school, we know of no institution that we can more heartily recommend.

Persons who may wish to purchase Land or Negroes would do well to refer to the advertisement of Mrs. Ann Robinson, in to-day’s paper, in which is offered for sale several likely Negroes and near 500 acres of valuable Land. The land is of the first quality in this County, is very advantageously located, and as the sale will be positive, a chance for a good bargain is doubtless presented.

The attention of the friends of education is respectfully called to the notice of Cedar Creek School. All that is stated in the notice respecting the advantages of the school may be implicitly relied on, and we may add that the Teachers are well qualified for their duties, and the institution deserving liberal patronage.

Luke West, of Campbell’s Minnells, has taken unto himself a wife.

THE SOUTHERN ECLECTIC.

We have received the November number of this valuable Magazine. Its contents for this month, are very good. The following is a list:

- 1 Recent Poems and Translations;
 - 2 The flowers of the affections;
 - 3 Wearing Mourning for the Dead.
 - 4 American Authorship, No. IV. Herman Melville;
 - 5 The crown and the Dagger: A Tale of the Third Crusade;
 - 6 The Golden Legend;
 - 7 The Dead Sea and the Bible Lands;
 - 8 Napoleon and Sir Hudson Lowe;
 - 9 Modern British Orators—Edmund Burke;
 - 10 Sketches of Character;
 - 11 The Recent Agricultural Fair;
- Together with two pieces of Poetry, Notices of Reviews, &c.

Alabama Legislature.

From the Adv. and Gaz.

This body assembled in the Capitol in this city on yesterday.

In the Senate on motion of Mr. Woodward, Col. Charles McLemore, of Chambers was called to the Chair, and Col. Thomas Harrison was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The Senators then enrolled their names (all being present except Mr. Jenison of Tusculum). The oath of office was administered by the Senators by the Hon. Robert B. Frazier.

The business was the election of President, Col. Wm. B. Martin, of Benton county, and Gen. Joseph D. Frazier of Jackson county, were placed in nomination. The ballot resulted in the choice of Col. Martin (Democrat) for President—receiving 16 votes, and Gen. Frazier 14.

Col. Martin, being conducted to the Chair, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in an appropriate address which we hope to publish hereafter.

For Secretary of the Senate, J. H. Pheasant of Coosa, W. L. Cain, of Cherokee, S. C. Daily, of Chambers, were in nomination. The vote stood for Pheasant 18, Cain 11, Daily 3. And Mr. Pheasant (Democrat) was declared duly elected Secretary of the Senate for the present session.

D. L. Nicholson of Marshall, was elected Assistant Secretary of the Senate after several ballots. For the office of Doorkeeper, eleven Candidates were placed in nomination. James C. Austin of Jackson county, was elected.

The Senate being organized, Mr. Kelly, offered a Bill to exempt certain property from execution. This bill entitles “that in addition to the property now exempt from levy and sale by execution, one hundred bushels of corn be and the same is exempt from levy and sale under execution.” This bill, the rules being suspended, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Cooke introduced a bill to repeal section in the Code which requires property sold by Administrators to be sold at the Court House of the county.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This body was called to order by Maj. Bolling Hall, on whose motion the Hon. L. P. Walker of Lawrence, was called to the Chair. Col. A. B. Clithrell was called to act as clerk *pro tem*.

After the enrollment of the names of the members, the oath of office was administered to them by the Hon. Robt. Dougherty.

Col. Wm. Garrett, (Dem.) of Coosa was elected speaker of the House, with six votes present.

Immediately after organization, Mr. Davis of Benton, offered a Bill to exempt certain property from levy and sale.

This repeats the section of the Code which subjects a growing crop from levy and sale and to exempt from levy and sale one hundred bushels of corn.

On motion Mr. Foscoe, a resolution was passed to admit Editors and Reporters to seats in the House.

The House then adjourned to 10 o’clock to-day.

From the Alabama Journal.

Wednesday, November 17, 1853.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. President announced the Standing Committee.

The engrossed bill to repeal the 1749 and 1764th sections of the Code, on the subject of the sale of slaves, &c. of deceased persons, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Frazier, the caption to the bill was amended.

The bill to repeal so much of the new Code as authorizes the levy of execution on growing crops, and preventing persons owning property exempt by law from execution and sale from disposing of the same, was read the 2d time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then proceeded, under resolution of Mr. Grayhaw, to classify the members, according to the requirements of the Constitution of the State, which resulted as follows:

First Class, or Short Term.—Messrs. President, (Martin), Aiken, Frazier, Hendrix, Jenison, E. P. Jones, Kelly, Lee, McLemore, Watts, Webb and Woodward—16.

Second Class, or Long Term.—Messrs. Ashley, Baker, Bradford, Bradley, Clanton, Cooke, Gay, Hazzard, H. C.

Jones, Kimball, Lamar, Malone, Patton, Patterson, Powell, Searcy—17.

Mr. Blake introduced a bill to repeal the 3439th section of the Code, on the subject of the qualification of jurors, as relates to their ability to read and write. Read and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution to raise a committee to whom should be referred all propositions to amend the Code, was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1853.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Reynolds introduced a bill to repeal Section 3439 of the Code. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Reynolds introduced a Bill to repeal a part of Section 1065 of the Code. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Watkins introduced a Bill to exempt certain property from sale by executors and administrators—one gun, two saddles, &c. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Vest introduced a Bill to repeal Sections 769, 770 and 771 of the Code so far as applies to the county of Hancock.

Mr. Vest introduced a Bill to repeal Sections 2461 of the Code. Severally read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Crockett introduced a Bill to provide for the payment of jurors and witnesses before coroner’s inquests.

Mr. Percy Walker. A Bill to exempt slaves from levy and sale under legal process.

Mr. Johnson. A Bill to amend the law in relation to the settlements of guardians with their wards.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 17, 1853.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Malone presented a petition on the subject of the sale of spiritual figures; read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Frazier: A petition from Allen Jones of Jackson county, asking a passage of a law, authorizing him to sell certain property of his wards, read and referred.

Mr. Kimball: A resolution on the subject of the Militia; read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. H. Jones: A resolution on the subject of a reduction of the fees of Probate Judges; read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Frazier: A resolution calling on the Comptroller for information in relation to the 16th Section fund; adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

November 17, 1853.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journals of yesterday were read and approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Yelverton: A Bill to abolish the separate Chancery Court system in Alabama.

These bills were all read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Pickett: A Bill to regulate the sale of real and personal property by executors and administrators.

Also, a bill to repeal the Code of Alabama.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The bill from the Senate to repeal 1749th and 1764th Sections of the Code in relation to the sale of slaves and estates of deceased persons, which was read one time.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, the rule was suspended, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. Fox introduced a resolution, that the both Houses meet on Thursday next for the purpose of electing U. S. Senators, which was adopted.

Mr. Henry introduced a resolution, that with the concurrence of the Senate, both Houses will adjourn sine die on the 31st of January, 1854, which was lost.

The bill from the Senate exempting one hundred bushels of corn from sale under execution, was taken from the table, and on motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to repeal so much of Code as prohibit persons who cannot read and write, from serving on juries, was read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to amend Section 1749 of the Code—requiring sale of slaves and real estate of deceased persons, at the Court House—was read a second time.

The bill making copies of deeds evidence in certain cases, was read the second time and referred to the same committee.

The bill to repeal Section 3439 of the Code was read a second time and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The bill to repeal Section 2461 of the Code was read the second time and referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion the House adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o’clock.

THE PRESS.—The rapidity with which news now travels is remarkable, but not so remarkable as the assiduity with which it is gleaned. In looking over one newspaper, the reader’s eye, in five minutes glances over items picked up from every quarter of the globe. In those few minutes he reads an epitome of the world’s daily history. From the bursting of a volcano in Italy to the revision of an empire to the petty squabbles of his city council—he has it all. Earth no more has secret corners in which she can play her unseen antics. The eye and ear of the silent satellites of knowledge are everywhere and ever at hand; and the electric flash of thought transmitted, the answering press thunders to the world, the deeds of earth and thoughts of men.—*Chas. Swan*

CONQUEST OF MEXICO—POLICY OF HFR PRIESTS.

While so much interest is manifested by our people in regard to the movement of the monarchs of the Eastern Hemisphere, and press and petty politician are speculating on the mysterious “Eastern Question”—while the Great Empire of China, the Central Flowery Kingdom is a scene of a great civil war, or revolution—while the ships of our Republic are knocking at the double-boiled gates of the Japanese Islands, and trying to untie the Gordian knot that fastens them out—while these great events are transpiring on the other side of the globe it appears to us that our people are not paying attention to the condition of affairs on our own continent. We feel, of course, a deep interest in the progress of great events in all portions of the world, but those concerning us nearly should receive the greater share of our notice.

In our immediate neighborhood a mighty storm is brewing and we should be prepared to meet it. The elements of a great revolution are at work in our vicinity, which will exercise a powerful influence upon the future prosperity of our country, and work an important change in our national character and government policy. Our Sister Republic of Mexico is preparing for another struggle which, in all probability, will be her feeblest and her last. The shadows of our Republic are extended over the beautiful but unhappy lands of the Mexican Gulf, and the broad and fertile plains of South America are opening their arms to our embrace. The spirit of our people, and the policy of our leading statesmen point to further extension of our territory, and the pause that precedes our next step is made to consider the question, “How far shall we go? How much shall we take?” The popular voice answers, “All—every foot!” but admonitions of wisdom demand to us extensive a progress. Time will determine which will prevail.

But let us glance at the present condition of Mexico. We find that once a prosperous country withering to decay with wondrous rapidity. The Government is neither republican nor monarchial, but a mixture of the elements of both. Its head bears the title of a President, and the government is styled a Republic, but there is little national power in either, and the titles are a mockery to true Republicans.

What is the policy of this rapidly decaying country? Its nationality cannot be sustained much longer; it must fall, and the object of its rulers now is to facilitate that fall from the ashes of its ruins to build up a new structure. The Priests of Mexico, it is well known, are in fact, its rulers. They have for years dictated its policy and controlled its councils. In all the revolutions and changes which Mexico has passed, the power of her priesthood has remained supreme. They have profited by these changes, and have filled their coffers to repletion. But now, when all the wealth of the land and all its rich resources are in their hands; now that there is no more left for them to covet they fear that what they have will be taken from them, and are devising means to secure it.

Our late war with Mexico was forced upon her priestly ruler a more correct knowledge of our peculiar institutions and a better appreciation of the manners and customs of our people. They are now satisfied that under our government their religion, their lands, and their gold would be equally respected and better protected than under their own. They have become more fully acquainted with the extent and power of their religion in this country, and they know that if Mexico can be annexed to the United States, their own religious domination will then largely outnumber any other. They are aware that peaceful annexation is impracticable; foreign powers, and the citizens of both countries themselves would refuse to sanction such a course. The only way to unite them is by the easy conquest of the weaker—by that plan having already a precedent cannot be consistently objected to.

What the effect of such a course would be upon the future destiny of our country we will not discuss. That such is the tendency of present events, we firmly believe, and we present this view of the subject to the American people that they may consider, upon it, and judge for themselves.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

FATHER GAVAZZI.

This remarkable man, formerly a priest but who renounced the Romish church, has been lecturing to crowded houses in the eastern cities.

We understand a delegation of gentlemen from Louisiana have waited upon him and invited him to lecture in this city. As it is not impossible that he may soon appear before a New Orleans audience, it may not be unacceptable to our readers to know something of his personal appearance and manners, and of the effect his lectures upon intelligent minds. A writer at Newport, where Father Gavazzi has been sojourning, writes as follows:

Father Gavazzi having visited Newport, to enjoy for a few days its refreshing breezes, many of the inhabitants of that City wished to have the opportunity of hearing him lecture upon some topic connected with the Romish church. Last Monday evening he appeared for this purpose in the first Baptist church of that place, and delivered a lecture on “Religious Liberty.” The audience was large and respectable; they received him with enthusiastic cheers, and at the close gave him the most indubitable evidences of their approval and delight.

He is a tall stout man with an open, noble countenance and a voice of great compass and power. He speaks, habited in his canonical dress as an Italian priest with a cross on his breast. This produces on his audience judging from myself, peculiar effects. When at the appointed times I went to the vestry to escort him to his place on the platform in the church, on opening the door and seeing him in the long black gown, reaching to the floor, with the cross directly in front the horrors of the inquisition suddenly rushed to my mind, for a moment I felt dismay.

He commenced his lecture sitting, explaining the reasons for wearing his priestly robes, and having about him the sign of the cross; and also commencing his imperfect pronunciation of our language. He then rose and earnestly commenced his address, which kept himself and his hearers intense excitement to the close. A large and wide platform was erected for him before the pulpit and in walking from one end to the other, and from the front to the rear, he occupied the whole space. He spoke of the intolerance of the Romish church of a full description of the inquisition, to illustrate how severely would punish those who, in matters of religion might dare think of themselves. His action is exceedingly forcible; to a New England audience, seems theatrical. At times he would lean very far forward and for some moments would be silent, but give evidence of the deep feeling raging within, which burst of eloquence, like burning lava would pour itself out bewilderingly as he witnessed the scene.

In his description of the terrible punishments of the inquisition, he was painfully minute. When first I saw Thomas’s account of men being thrown through with the spear, the arrow of sword, I had for a while to lay aside the book, it was too much like seeing men slain before my eyes. Something similar occurred in Gavazzi’s lecture. His representation of suffocation by the wet cloth, the dislocation of the limb by the pulley, the dropping of water on the brain and other tortures of that terrible tribunal, was too much for many and several females had to retire.

Towards the close, he spoke earnestly upon our free schools, and the importance of having the Bible read in them. He averred that one of the most formidable obstacles to the progress of Romanism in this country is our free-school system, where the Bible is read, and hence the violent onslaught against him by the priesthood of the Papal church.

He informed me that he did not intend to remain long in this country, but about November he expects to return to Europe and Providence permitting exercise spiritual functions as near as possible to Rome.

HOW TO AVOID A BAD HUSBAND.

BAND.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman’s life consisteth not in the things she possesseth.
2. Never marry a fop, or one who struts about dandy-like, in his silk gloves and ruffles, with a silver cane and rings on his fingers. Beware there is a trap.
3. Never marry a niggard, a close-fisted, mean sordid wretch, who saves every penny or gives it grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.
4. Never marry a stranger or one whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump right into the fire, with their eyes wide open.
5. Never marry a mope, or a drowsy one who draws or druggles through life, one foot after another, and lets things take their own course.
6. Never marry a man who treats his mother or sisters unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean and wicked man.
7. Never on any account, marry a gambler, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion. Such a man can never make a good husband.
8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or his dress and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart!
9. Shun the rake as a snake, a viper, a demon.
10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone, than you would be were you tied to a man whose breath is poisoned, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

Good Bye.

The editor of the Albany Register comments thus upon this simple word, so common and yet so full of solemn and tender meaning:

“How many emotions cluster around that word. How full of sadness, and to us, how full of sorrow it sounds. It is with us a

AUCTION.

THE auction, will be resumed on Saturday the 3rd December at 10 o'clock, at Wm. White's. He will offer for sale Dry Goods, hardware, Crockery, Hats, &c. on time to customers and responsible men.

Jacksonville, Ala. Nov. 22, '53.

Money—Money—Money!!!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of STIPES & WHITE, are requested to come forward and make settlement. They have determined to close their firm business as far as practicable, this winter. They hope that their friends will be prompt, as they do not desire to harass any one.

Their books are kept at William White's. STIPES & WHITE, Jacksonville Ala. Nov. 22, 1853.

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to break up housekeeping, I will, on the 26th day of December next, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at my residence on Cane Creek, seven miles south-west of Jacksonville; all my personal property, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, seven likely Negroes, one six Horse Wagon, one one-horse Wagon, two Mules, and two Horses, Milch Cows & Stock Cattle, Stock Hogs, and some Pork Hogs, Corn and Fodder, Farming Tools and many other things too tedious to mention. I will also at the same time and place, sell to the highest bidder, my TRACT OF LAND on which I now live, containing 480 acres, about 190 acres in a good state of cultivation. There is a good two story framed dwelling house, on said tract of land & other necessary out buildings, a large Gin House and New Cotton Sewer, a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a plenty of good water. Said tract of land lies about half a mile from the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, seven miles from Jacksonville, six from Oxford, and five from Alexandria. Persons wishing to purchase such a farm, would do well to call and examine it. A sale will positively be made. The personal property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the land on one and two years.

ANN ROBINSON.

Nov. 22, 1853.—5t.

Woodland Female Seminary, CEDAR CREEK, GA.

The Spring Session of this Institution will commence on the Second Monday in January. All the branches, of a collegiate course, are taught, by a board of efficient teachers. Expenses for board and tuition at the rates of \$125 per annum.

For a Catalogue of particulars apply to J. M. WOOD, Principal. Nov. 22, 1853.—3m.

"Knowledge is Power."

THE exercises of the CEDAR CREEK SCHOOL, four miles west of Araba, Ala., will commence on the first Monday in February, 1854, under the auspices of W. H. BENTON, assisted by Miss S. A. BENTON. Rates of tuition will be moderate.

The Academy is situated in the midst of a highly respectable community, the location is exceedingly healthy, and good board can be obtained upon reasonable terms. Nov. 22, 1853.—2m.

Good Land for Sale.

The undersigned offers to sell the Land and Farm on which he now lives, containing four hundred acres, with at least eighty acres of good fresh land, in a good state of cultivation, with a comfortable dwelling, and other convenient houses, situated four miles above Greensport, on the Coosa River in Benton County.

He has also some other fine settlements, some on the river, others near, and some near the Rail Road. Some of the Land has very good improvements on them, generally well watered. Settlements of almost any size and quality to suit purchasers.

If you wish to know the price, call and see the Tax Assessor's Book, and you can have them at what they are there given in, with 8 per cent. taken off.

T. R. MANGHAM. Nov. 22, 1853.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY, ARE now in the receipt of their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS.

The public, and particularly their old friends, and customers, are assured that every attention has been given to a stock of Goods embracing every variety of the NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, and unequalled either in extent or variety, by any other similar establishment in the country.

They return many thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and trust their efforts to please will merit a continuance. Oct. 4, 1853.

Guardian Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, made this day, the 21st Nov. 1853, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. for the sale of the Real Estate, belonging to the Estate of Josiah Bagley, deceased, I will, as Guardian of Joseph P. Bagley, Nathan S. Bagley, Josiah Bagley and Elizabeth Bagley, minors and all children and heirs at law of Josiah Bagley, deceased, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 24th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from date, the following described Lands to-wit:

West half of south east quarter of section 35, township 14, range 6 east, and the south east quarter of south west quarter of section 34, township 14, range 6 east, containing one hundred and twenty acres, in the Coosa Land District.

JAMES MEHARG, Guar. Nov. 22, 1853.—tds.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, Nov. 21, A.D. 1853.

THIS day came Wm. Clark, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Clark, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Monday in January next, be set apart for the examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said first Monday in January next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said County, at office this 21st day of Nov. A.D. 1853.

ATTEST: A. WOODS, Nov. 21—6t Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has on hand a large supply of superior wool rolls for sale at his Machine 4 miles North-West of Jacksonville. Nov. 15, '53.—4t.

J. G. NISBET.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, Oct. 1, A.D. 1853.

This day came L. E. Roberts, Administrator of the Estate of Henry S. L. Roberts, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that Monday the 14th day of November next be set for auditing and stating said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican—a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Regular Term of said court, to be held at the Court House of said County, on said Monday the 14th day of November next, and object to the making said settlement if they think proper. Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 1st day of October, A. D. 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge. Oct. 4, 1853. of Probate.

Guardian Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, I will, as the Guardian of Mary J. McKinney, formerly Mary J. Walker, now the wife of Wm. F. Walker, and Narcissa Walker, children and heirs at law of Thomas J. Walker, late of said county, deceased, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 19th day of DECEMBER next, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on a credit of ONE YEAR, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from date, the following described Land to-wit: North east quarter of north east quarter of section 24, township sixteen, range eleven; also south east qr. of south east quarter section 13, township 16, and range 11; and south east qr. of south west qr. of section 13, township 16, range 11; and south west qr. of south west qr. section 13 township 16, range 11; and south east qr. of south east qr. Sec. 14 township 16 and range 11 east in Coosa Land Dist. of said county.

Wm. BARKER, Guar. Nov. 15, 1853.

F. A. Holman & Co.,

Direct Importers of CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices. May 16, 1853.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Regular Term Nov. 14, A.D. 1853.

THIS day came Charles Littlejohn, Administrator of N. C. Cleaveberry, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that Monday the 19th day of December, 1853 be set for examining and stating said account and allowing said vouchers; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be held at the Court house of said county on said Monday the 19th day of December 1853, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said County, at Office this 14th day of Nov. A. D. 1853.

ATTEST: A. WOODS, Nov. 15 1853.—8t. Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of L. B. Battles, dec'd by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate of Benton Co. on the 5th day of November, 1853; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

J. A. WEATHERLY, Nov. 8, 1853. Adm.

Later from Market, Newer Goods, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their usual stock of Winter Goods, which they will sell cheap for cash, or on time to paying customers. We also have a good stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, and a little of that same old Rye and Corn Whiskey.

We will pay fair prices for Cotton in discount or part cash. Call and see us at Mount Polk.

WAR DECLARED.

Hostilities to commence on the 25th of December next. All those who have not paid up their old scores to the subscribers, will find them in the hands of somebody else after the above time. So don't overlook this notice. W. & P. Nov. 8, 1853.

Administrators Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. the Judge of Probate of Benton County, Ala. the undersigned Administrators will proceed to sell on the premises, on Saturday the third day of December, 1853, on a credit of 12 months, at the late residence of H. Taylor, deceased, the following described property, viz: One new Cotton Gin, two mules, one Road Wagon, one Carriage, Farming Utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention.

M. T. TAYLOR, J. E. TAYLOR, Nov. 1, 1853. Adm's.

ADMINISTRATOR'S

Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of sale made this day, (31st Oct. 1853,) by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. for the sale of the Real Estate, belonging to Estate of Benjamin Easley, deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December next, the following described lands, to-wit:

The north east fourth of Sec. 10, and the north west quarter of south west quarter of Sec. 10, and the south west quarter of north west quarter of Sec. 10, except five acres of the last mentioned 40 acres upon the north end of said lot. And also 20 acres on the east side of the south east fourth of north east fourth and north east fourth of south east fourth of Section 9, all in township 16, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District. The above described lands are the lands where the late Benjamin Easley deceased lived and died, except the widow's dower, which has been assigned out of decedent's lands.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. Oct. 31, 1853. BENJAMIN EASLEY, Adm. JOHN WEASLEY, Nov. 1, 1853.

Administratrix Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Stephen Knight, dec'd, by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala. on the 14th day of October, 1853; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

MILBREY KNIGHT, Adm. nov. 1, 1853.

H. G. FARRELL'S

Arabian Liniment.

is a most extraordinary medicine, the truth of which is placed beyond doubt by the vast sales of the article, and the many cures being daily performed by it, which previously had resisted all other medicines and the skill of the best physicians in the world. It is composed of balsams, extracts and gums peculiar to Arabia—possessing, in a concentrated form, all their stimulating, anodyne, penetrating, unctuous and revulsive properties, and the same which, ages ago, were used by the "Sons of the Desert," with such miraculous success, in curing the diseases of both man and beast.

Read the following remarkable cure, which should of itself place H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT far beyond any similar remedy.

Mr. H. G. Farrell—Dear Sir: Actuated by a sense of gratefulness, I submit the following as an instance of the utility of your great medicine. My child, three years old, was suddenly attacked with a terrible disease, which, in less than six hours prostrated it to total helplessness. The limbs became so rigid that not a joint could be bent; the flesh turned black and cold and entirely deprived of feeling; the eyes fixed, partially closed and altogether blind, following this was deafness of all sounds; the spine became contracted and so curved that when lying on its back the head and heels only touched. Indeed, the child presented every appearance of being dead. Immediately on the attack the family physician was called in, and for three weeks he labored to restore it to feeling, but all in vain, although it was blistered a dozen times and various rubefacient Liniments applied. A consultation of physicians was then held, but to no purpose, the case was then brought before the Medical Society, but nothing could be suggested which had not already been done and the doctor then told me that he could do nothing more. We then commenced applying your Liniment freely over the entire length of the spine, and you may imagine a parent's joy, when after a few applications, returning animation was apparent, and it rapidly recovered with the exception of the sight which did not become perfect for near a month. The child is now healthy and robust as can be. Five other cases of the same kind occurred previously in my neighborhood, all of which died, when there is no doubt if your Liniment had been used they would have recovered. HENRY G. CLELAND, Peoria, March 1st, 1851.

Look out for Counterfeits! The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it, a good faith, without the knowledge that it is counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits. Sold by HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville Ala. W. F. CALDWELL, Oakfusky, Randolph Ala., and by regularly authorized Agents throughout the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

Augusta French Burr Mill Stone Manufactory.

The subscriber, thankful for the kind patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Schirmer & Wigand, and would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to execute orders for his well known Warranted French BURR MILL STONES, of every desirable size, at the lowest price and shortest notice. He also furnishes ESCORTS & COLOGNE STONES, SHIRT MACHINES, of various patterns, BOILING CLOTHS, of the best brand, CEMENT, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small GRIST MILLS to attach to Gin gears. All orders promptly attended to. Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my authorized agent in East Alabama. All orders addressed to him post paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, ca. Ala. will receive prompt attention. Wm. B. SCHIRMER, Surviving partner of Schirmer & Wigand. Sep. 13, 1853.—1y.

Whitley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 3, Jacksonville, Alabama. G. C. WHATLEY, January 5, '52. G. C. ELLIS. if

R. H. SLOUGH, J. B. ELSTON

Slough, Elston & Co. Commission Merchants, MOBILE, Dec. 7, 1852.—1y. Alabama.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

WM. WHITE,

Now proposes to sell his entire stock of Dry Goods and hardware at cost. He feels no hesitancy in stating that he can offer more inducements, as regards prices than any other house in Town. His terms are easy. The usual time to solvent men. Jacksonville, Oct. 25

PAPER COMMISSION

WAREHOUSE,

NO. 82, EAST-BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENCY OF THE S. C. PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.

The subscriber having entered exclusively into the Paper Commission Business, and having every facility for conducting the same, offers his Stock at greatly reduced prices, lower than has heretofore been offered in this city. Country Merchants and others will do well to call & examine his stock, consisting in part of

WRITING PAPERS.

LETTER PAPER.—Superfine Blue and white, wove & laid, ryled & plain. FOLIO SCAP.—Superfine blue & white, wove and laid, ruled and plain. NOTE.—Blue and white, plain and ruled. PACKET & COMMERCIAL POST.—Superfine blue wove and laid, FOLIO POST.—Blue and white wove. BLANK BOOK PAPERS.—Cap, demy, medium, royal, super royal and imperial.—Blue and white wove and laid.

PRINTING PAPER.

NEWS PAPER, BOOK PAPER, OF VARIOUS QUALITIES. CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 22 x 32 23 x 32 26 x 37 26 x 37 24 x 34 24 x 36 26 x 38 26 x 39 20 x 35 25 x 37 30 x 44 30 x 42

News and Book Printing Paper Manufactured of any size and at shortest notice.

Wrapping Papers.

STRAW WRAPPING. 12 x 16. 14 x 20. 18 x 24. 20 x 28. 24 x 36. 26 x 40. RAG WRAPPING. 12 x 16. 14 x 20. 18 x 24. 20 x 28. 24 x 36. 26 x 40.

MANILLA PAPER.

Of various thicknesses, some extra heavy and strong, for Hardware Dealers, Grocers and Cotton Samples. 24 x 36. 30 x 36. 36 x 40. 40 x 48.

Ten papers of various sizes. Coloured Papers. Superfine French assorted colors, Medium, Royal and Double Medium. Cards. Plain, Enamelled and colored. Card Boards and large Embossed Cards. Blue and white Bonnet Boards. Maynard & Noyes' celebrated WRITING INKS. Agent for Type, Presses and Printing materials of all kinds. JOSEPH WALKER, 82 East-Bay. Oct. 11, 1853.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

AT THE

New-York Store.

JOEL ADLER & CO.

Return thanks to their customers for past patronage and announce to the public that they are now receiving and opening a

Large and Splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

fitable to the FALL & WINTER Seasons, of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and the LATEST STYLES and PATTERNS.

Their Stock embraces a great variety of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

READY MADE CLOTHING;

A large assortment, and a great variety of quality and prices, made in the latest style.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, and almost every article suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen's apparel.

And fine assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS. A splendid Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry &c.

And every article usually found in this market; all of which we offer at the lowest rates for Cash.

Call and examine, we flatter ourselves that our Goods and prices will please. We will offer such great BARGAINS that none will be dissatisfied. Sept. 20, 1853.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Great excitement at the Jacksonville

CHEAP STORE.

The subscriber has just returned from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON, and is now receiving a

Well selected Stock of

MERCHANDISE,

SUCH AS

Staple Goods, AND Fancy Dry Goods

For the Ladies (latest Fall Styles.)

—ALSO—

Hardware, Paints & Oils, Cutlery, Saddlery and Harness, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

A CHOICE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING! GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES & JEWELRY.

VERY FINE. A PRIME STOCK OF GROCERIES, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, &c.

All of which will be sold very low for the Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

The subscriber is thankful for his former patronage, and hopes to share a part of it again at the old stand.

GEORGE STIPES.

Jacksonville, Sep. 1853.

E. L. WOODWARD

Begs leave to inform the public that he is now in receipt of a LARGE & ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

Fall & Winter

GOODS,

Selected with much care, expressly to meet the demands of this market.

To his old customers he adopts this method of returning thanks for their liberal patronage, and to assure them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favors and of ALL who desire to purchase goods, he respectfully solicits an opportunity to serve them.

His assortment is comprehensive, styles handsome, prices moderate and terms favorable. Please call and examine. Oct. 4, '53.

Through fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$15.00, to Philadelphia \$17.50 and to New York \$20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of the Southern Cars, via Wilmington, N. C., from which point two daily trains are despatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the 8 o'clock, only connecting at Weldon N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid with heavy Rail thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train will reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50 hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New York in 61 hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st. Charleston, S. C. to whom please apply. March 30, 1852.

SPLENDID PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

I will sell my plantation, lying near and at Springville, and extending from 12 to 15 miles West of Ashville St. Clair county Ala. containing 1550 Acres 450 in a high state of cultivation, with two good improved settlements, good dwelling houses, negro and out houses the tract may be divided into several settlements if desired, the tract abounds in good and never failing springs, the lands are generally red or chocolate color and produce Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats &c., equal to any in this latitude.

The stock, Corn and Fodder will be sold with the plantation if desired—I will sell all or a part of these lands. For terms apply to Hon. Jas. I. Thomson at Asville or to the subscriber on the premises.

JAS. THOMSON, Springville, St. Clair County, Ala. Oct the 4th 1853.

M. P. STOVALL,

Warehouse & Commission Merchant.

AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business, in all its branches, in the extensive Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel, and formerly occupied by Walker & Bryson.

Having ample facilities for business, and the disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices. August 30th 1853.

COS GROVE & BRENNAN WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly by Kears and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. May 10, 1853.—1y.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE & CO., Commission Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Keep an office in the new Hotel, where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce consigned to their House.

Refer to E. L. Woodward, who will also make advances on Cotton shipped to the above named House. Oct 18, 1853.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

